THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE. — WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1151.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FEBRUARY 12, 1874. [VOL. XXIII...No. 7.

My Cottage Window.

Homely and humble, these my cottage rooms,
No fine upholstering or gilded walls;
No woven threads from Persia's fabled looms,
No fair-arched entrance into stately halls.

No marble Clytie with its frozen veins
All bloodless, wandering over snowy breast;
But one sweet Cupid touched with richer strains
Of rosy life, on lip, and cheek, and crest.

Of shining curls, whose spirals catch the glow
Of every sunbeam; this my kingly boy,
And my one window, wisely made for show
Of greenest foliage—these insure me joy.

My cottage window, framed with sturdiest vine,
Whose gladness laughs in every lusty leaf,
Where fuchsias hang their bells, and pansies shine
Like violet eyes, touched with some childish grief.

Here blooms the rose, and there the spicy pink,
Here lifts the calla, grand, and pure and fair,
And here I sit to read, or work, or think,
Or twine bright flowers in baby's golden hair.

Call me not poor, for wondrous wealth is mine,
The wealth of boundless love and sweet content;
One human blossom heaven shall make divine,
And God's dear flowers in loving likeness blent.

Correspondence.

Jottings from the "Hub."

BOSTON, January 13th, 1874.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Week of Prayer, just closed, leaves a deeper and more earnest religious feeling in Boston than has ever been observed in any former year. Quite a number of churches have been heard from at which the meetings held last week were largely attended, the stormy weather seemingly having no effect in keeping at home. At several of the churches persons have appeared as enquirers, and avowed their intentions of living different lives from what they have lived, and other indications seemingly point to results that cannot fail to gladden the hearts of all praying people. In some cases that have been spoken of, there seems to be an awakening among church members, without the special efforts often adopted in the past to bring them into more active labor, and the clergy in numbers of the churches are working in harmony and with a spirit that must of necessity prove glorious in results. It is a happy thought to see the good that is coming upon the churches of our common Lord, and it may be that the spirit in its power is to be felt in our good old city and commonwealth. Most of the churches during the year just ended have had a good share of prosperity, many souls having been added to their membership; still if it can please the Lord of the Vineyard to visit his churches here with a bountiful outpouring of his spirit, his children will rejoice with a joy unspeakable yet full of happiness. There is much to be done in Boston in a spiritual way, and all the membership of our churches could find active employment thereat if all could be interested; but of course this cannot be; taking, therefore, this into account, what has been done the past year bears a good record with the years gone before, and though not complete in that all the people are not brought under religious instruction, still great good has been done, such as will tell in the future, as we trust, to the glory of God.

On Tuesday last the American Board appointed five new missionaries, among whom are Miss Lizzie Bishop, of Northfield, Minn., who goes to the Dakotah Indians on the Upper Missouri, and two ministers now settled over churches, who will go during the year to Turkey, accompanied by their wives.

An instance of the liberal spirit of the present which promises to work out the grandest results among christians, was afforded last Sabbath in our Charleston district in the exchange of Rev. W. W. Boyd, of the First Baptist Church, with Rev. W. T. Stowe, of the Universalist Church, same district. Both of these gentlemen preached to large congregations, and seemingly gave the greatest satisfaction to all who heard them. A great change has evidently been worked among our Baptist friends over whom Mr. Boyd is settled, as a few years ago but little of this liberal spirit was shown, their late pastor, Rev. Mr. Gardner, being anything but liberal in his ideas It is quite pleasant to note such facts in relation to the good feeling existing among some of our denominations—may it not be the entering wedge that is to divide and break the forms and schisms that have long separated the churches from coming togther upon one platform, and that faith in the one great mediator?

Rev. Mr. Holden, the Congregational minister of East Boston, is bringing back the society to what it was under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Bingham. It is well known that Rev. Mr. Bingham, who now ministers at Dubuque, is one of the most profound thinkers of his denomination; a gentleman of varied and extensive learning and wonderful power as a preacher. To follow such a man was no easy task, yet this Mr. Holden has done with great credit to himself and profit to the society He is destined not only to do much good but to make a great name for himself, if his health continue good.

It is a curious illustration of the change in the methods and estimates of the elements which enter into the management of our religious societies and the ordering of public worship, that at the annual parish meeting of the First Church in Roxbury the appropriation for the coming year was $2000 for the supply of the pulpit and $3000 for the music.

No sane man who is at all acquainted with the manner and process of the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law in Boston, will doubt the statement that the whole affair seems like a farce. Every leading hotel in Boston violates the law. Nearly every wholesale dealer in liquor sets an example for them to follow; there are hundreds of places in the city, respectable, quiet, and unobjectionable to passers-by, at which barkeepers daily respond to the orders of their customers, and yet they are left undisturbed.

LITERARY NOTES.

The articles in *Scribner's Monthly* on "The Great South," by Edward King, are watched with considerable interest in this vicinity by the many friends of this young and talented writer. Mr. King was, during the Franco-German war, the much admired correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in which capacity he not only well pleased his employers, but gained for himself a notoriety which earned for him the position which he so well occupies at present. His articles already prepared have occupied more than a year of constant and painstaking study, having thus far visited nearly every city and town of any importance in the Southern States; talked with men of all classes and conditions; carefully investigated all manufacturing enterprises and sites; collated statistics; studied the course of politics in each state since reconstruction began; explored rivers and penetrated into mountain regions heretofore rarely visited by Northern men. Surely such enterprise, and with such a man as Edward King, *Scribner's* "Great South," cannot fail of being not only popular, but immensely interesting and useful.

A large fire which occurred to-day on Ludbury Street, has been the means of again interfering quite seriously with a number of our publishers. Lee & Shepard had some $25,000 worth of sheets ready to be bound, besides being bound; the Congregational Publishing Co. some $12,000 worth in similar condition; Estes & Lauriat had about $1,000 worth, and one or two others to a greater or less extent. Lee & Shepard are covered by insurance, but of course the loss to them is in the great delay experienced, a number of the books burnt being much needed, and being waited for in the public schools. The Congregational Pub. Co. lose some $4000, their insurance not covering. This is the fourth fire in fifteen months that has afflicted Lee & Shepard in this manner, but nothing daunted, they push on, having the sympathy of a large number of friends, who stand ready at all times, with advice and money, when needed, to help them carry out their plans.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Boston still maintains its position as a leading wool market, in spite of fire and panic.

One year ago to-day, ice cutting commenced on Smith and Spy Ponds, on January 16th on Fresh Pond; the average thickness was fifteen inches. Ten years ago no ice was cut till March, and this was below the average thickness, with a small crop. The coldest weather that could set in now would not admit of ice forming of sufficient thickness for cutting much before February 1st.

The *Commercial Bulletin* of this city says that one of Claflin's late $8000 clerks began January 1st, 1874, in Boston, at 3000. One of Stewart's old $3000 clerks doubles his salary in a Boston house this year. A bid by a New York house with a $20000 salary for a cloak buyer in a Boston house could n't touch him.

Some idea of the rise of rents in Boston may be seen in the fact that a four-story brick building on Federal Street, near Milk, was occupied in 1850 at a rental of $500 per annum. A new four-story building has been put up on the same land, containing the same conveniences as existed before the fire, and a rental of $6500 per annum is now demanded.

AMICUS.

The Pacific Sunday-school Lesson Help.

For Feb. 15: "Jehovah's Passover."—Ex. 12: 14-22, 21-51.

The first plague was suffered by both Egyptians and Israelites. The blood in the water courses was the occasion of distress to those whom God would redeem as well as to those whom he would punish. The last plague was inflicted upon the Egyptians alone. The blood upon the door-posts and lintel was the pledge of safety to those whom God was about to save. The Lord's passover is inseparably associated with the last plague.

I. The Passover.

1. How celebrated? By families, showing that the family was the unit in the Hebrew nation. The promises of God were largely to families. How celebrated? With a lamb, killed, roasted, and eaten in haste. A male animal, not over a year old, and sound in flesh, was to be selected from the flock on the tenth day of the month Abib, corresponding to our April. On the fourteenth day of the month, after the ninth plague of three days' darkness was over, the lamb was to be killed at sunset. Some of the blood was to be sprinkled upon the door posts and the lintel or head-piece of the door frame. This was to be the mark by which the Israelites should be known when the Lord sent death to the homes of Egypt. There was no blood upon the threshhold. The blood of that lamb was not to be trampled upon, and shall the blood of the Lamb of God be despised?

Several kinds of hyssop are known to botanists, but there is wide diversity of opinion as to what the hyssop of the lesson was. Ancient tradition points to the marjoram, and good modern authority sustains the tradition. It has a slender stem at the end of which is a cluster of fragrant flowering heads, which could easily be gathered in the hand and used for the purpose of sprinkling. The lamb was to be roasted whole. "A bone of him shall not be broken." With the lamb there were to be eaten unleavened bread and bitter herbs. The family were to eat standing, as if ready at a moment's notice to leave Egypt. What was left was to be burned in the morning.

2. *Why* was the passover celebrated. *(a)* First of all, because God commanded it. That was a sufficient reason, even if the Israelites did not understand the significance of the feast. But the whole scene was symbolic. It was designed to teach them important truths, and become to their descendants a typo of better things yet future. *(b)* It was to them a *religious* service. It brought to their minds Jehovah, who had separated them now for the first time from the Egyptians, by a covenant sealed in the blood of an innocent lamb. The promised redemption was conditioned upon the sprinkling of the blood by themselves. Their *faith*, therefore, was called into exercise. "By grace were they saved through faith." Their life depended upon their faith in God's promise. *(c)* It was to be to them and their descendants a memorial of God's goodness. The deliverance from Egypt marked an epoch in their history, and the passover was designed to commemorate the birth of our nation as patriots. Children ask why we celebrate the Fourth of July as we do, with speeches and canon and flags. They were to celebrate the birth of their nation *religiously*, and in such a manner that they themselves would be reminded of God's hand in the event, and that their children would be taught by the passover to remember gratefully God's mercies. *(d)* The passover pointed to Christ as the "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." Its *spiritual* significance became more and more clear as the years wore on. "Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean." Thus David, with reference to the passover, prayed God to cleanse his conscience. "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world." So John the Baptist spoke to Jews, who understood him, because they were familiar with the passover. Peter (I Peter 1: 2), with the passover in mind, speaks of "the sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ."

4. Why is not the passover celebrated by Christians? Because it was a type of Christ's sacrifice. When the Lamb of God was slain upon Calvary his redemption from sin was commemorated in the Lord's Supper. The redemption from Egypt was not forgotten, but was remembered only as a *type* of deliverance from sin through Christ. In celebrating this last event, we remember gratefully the former, but do not make it prominent. When the artist finishes the statue in marble he does not need the plaster cast. When the church spire is finished we do not need the staging.

II. The tenth plague.

The hard-hearted king still defied God, but when this last stroke of Divine judgment came upon him and his people, he shrieked in despair, and in that midnight hour was conquered.

The *destroyer* was God himself. We need not suppose that an angel went from house to house. The scene of destruction was not prolonged, as it would have been if there had been a destroying angel going through the land. God's stroke fell suddenly and instantaneously throughout the whole land. "Its miraculous nature appears in the prediction of the time, in the instantaneous mode of its occurrence, in the selection of the Egyptians alone as its object, and in the further selection of the *first born* alone of man and beast." (Murphy).

III. The deliverance.

It was immediate, complete, and with the consent of Pharaoh. The thanks of the Israelites for their escape were due, however, solely to Jehovah.

This passage is full of instruction. The teacher cannot fail to discover that the nut is full of meat. As the Israelites were to teach their children concerning the passover, so should teachers instruct their scholars, above all impressing upon their hearts the great truth to which the ordinance points, that Christ is our paschal lamb, and faith in his atoning blood our only assurance of salvation.

Involuntary Withdrawals from Church Membership.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—In an article published in the *Congregationalist* of Jan. 22d, Rev. Dr. Fiske, of Newburyport, discusses the "Back Door, or Fourth way out of Church Membership." The article, as a whole, is well considered. I think you would confer a favor upon your readers if you were to reprint it in full.

The following paragraphs especially go to a question which has often been in my mind, and upon which I would be glad to hear the opinions of our "wise men," whether from the East or the West, in "council" or out of it:

"It is barely possible that a church may be found which, in some extreme and peculiar case, will widen the back door enough to allow a member to escape against whom serious charges have been made. It may prudently, or cowardly, prefer peace at this price, rather than incur the risk of division by the due enforcement of discipline.

"The action of such a church may be uncongregational, unscriptural and mischidvous. Few will deny this. But is it so criminal, and fraught with such extreme peril to the denomination, and to the cause of Christ at large, as to require that the church be disfellowshiped and disowned? Let us have a council, and let this particular case, and the whole question of the 'back door,' be wisely disposed of."

Not as to whether the action above named may be uncongregational, but as to whether it would be at all unscriptural is my query. Our basis of church-procedure in case of offences is the eighteenth of Matthew. The final word there laid down is, "Let him" (the incorrigible offender) "be unto thee as a heathen man and a publican."

That is, let him stand out of fellowship, as we commonly interpret it—be no longer a church member. But now, only the end to be reached is here stated, nothing whatever, as to the final mode of reaching that end. Provided the man *go out*, whether by front or by back door, whether through the door "widened" so as to allow him to escape voluntarily and of his own motion, or whether he be caught and tied and marched out by the church sheriff, provided he arrives, by any means, at the status of a "heathen man and a publican," is not the scriptural case met?

If he will not go, he should be made to go. But if he is willing to go, and the church willing to have him go, would there, taking the eighteenth of Matthew as our standard to go by, be any thing "unscriptural" in the case put by Dr. Fiske?

Or, in the second place, would such action be necessarily "mischievous"?

I do not mean, of course, in case of flagrant, notorious offences, but in the not infrequent cases where it would be difficult to produce formal testimony, or where there are doubtful considerations involved, or where the offence has been only questionable, or where feeling runs high, might it not be the less mischievous way of the two to let the "back door" widen a bit and the offender to quietly slip out into an outside status?

Civil government often does this. It is often done in the army and navy. It is signified to a man that his resignation will be accepted should it be offered. I think, considered as a method of discipline, it is quite as effective as the harsher way. Specially so, it appears to me, is case of emission from the church. For, under our warrant in Matthew, the one end to be reached is separation. Nothing is said there about inflicting punishment. Protection to the church, elimination of bad elements, is the only thing warranted. Not the infliction of penalty. The church is regarded, not the offending man. If the man *goes* on any terms, the church is relieved. If this can be brought about in a gentle way so much the better, so much the more will the church approve itself to be christian in its methods and in its spirit. Will it not? The case seems to me analagous to that of a man whose system has drawn into it some element which is injurious. If in no other way he can cast out the evil, let him take a dose of physic. But if by milder means he can attain the same end, why insist upon the salts or the senna?

INQUIRER.

MISS SMILEY AGAIN.—The latest tribulation is in the Memorial Church of Brooklyn. This was a mission station started by the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church in a small wooden chapel. It grew strong enough to be an independent society. It settled a pastor, and ran along for some years. It was never very strong, and the pastor, discouraged, resigned. The congregation have not been able to secure a successor. The secular newspapers have announced that Miss Sarah Smiley would preach in the Memorial Church on a Sunday. As this was a branch of Dr. Cuyler's Church, the old excitement at once revived. An official "warning" has been given to the church, that if Miss Smiley was allowed to preach contrary to the law of Presbyterianism, the church would be disciplined. The official replied: "When one is sinking, it don't make much difference who throws the rope, whether it is a man or a woman." The Memorial people insist upon their right to fill their pulpit as they please. The probability, therefore, is that another church Court will be held, and out of the movement what may grow?

UNIVERSALIST "NEW DEPARTURE."—This is the title of a new book by Rev. Dr. Brooks, a prominent Universalist divine. He believes that we are not only to discard the notion that our conduct here has nothing to do with our character and happiness hereafter, but that we are to assume and teach with the utmost distinctness that the relation between the two is the same as that between yesterday and to-morrow on the earth. In other words we are to hold that men are saved by becoming righteous, after the pattern of Jesus Christ, and in no other way, whether in this world or another. To do this, he thinks, will be to relieve ourselves from all connection with and responsibility for, the mechanical theory of salvation. We shall not have the force of our appeal for a regenerate and Christlike character broken by the thought of the intervention of death. We shall summon men to repentance and the new life as with the trump of the Lord, because we shall declare that there is no other road, in time or eternity, to the perfection and peace it is their destiny to attain. Then we are to consider sin and guilt solemn facts; without the removal of which the issue Universalism contemplates can never be realized. Throwing overboard, utterly and forever, the notion that sin is anything else than an evil and an incubus, hurtful to men, abhorrent to God, we are to recognize that the victory over it is always and everywhere a simple but imperative question of *the use of the means*. Thus facing our foe, it is argued that we shall awake out of the lull of false security, grapple with him, and, by God's help, put him under our feet. In the same spirit, and moved by a like deep conviction of personal need, we shall cast away our self-supports and lean our whole trust on the help offered us in Jesus Christ. And in this mood—so runs the thought—we shall not question that we need the assistance of the Bible, prayer, communion, church fellowship, but, certain of our want of them, shall be only eager to so employ them as to get their fullest benefit.

REVIVAL AT ALTON, ILLINOIS.—"We have evidence to believe that about one hundred souls have been truly converted in these meetings. Seventy were received to the communion of our Church last Sabbath, the first Sabbath of 1874. All but two united on profession of faith. Thirty-six were heads of families, and nearly all were adults, and most of them are strong men in the active business of life." Mr. Hammond, who has been at Alton, has gone to St. Louis. The religious community there was somewhat divided as to his measures.

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From Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR,

Secretary American Sunday-school Union, Phil.

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Missionary Sketch—India.

BY REV. GEORGE MORRIS.

India is the subject for a volume, rather than for a brief sketch, yet a few statements concerning so important a missionary field and so large a portion of the human family, can be given, and may not be uninteresting. India has a population of about one hundred and eighty millions. According to the earliest sacred writings of Brahminical theology, the primitive religion of the Hindoos was monotheism, but through the ages such additions have been made to their pantheon, that they now have a most elaborate system of polytheism, comprising millions of idol gods. Before such an idolatrous host, imagination stands pinioned, unable to appreciate, realize or grasp the astounding and awful fact. What an idolatry and what a people for the labors of the Christian missionary! Into, around and beneath this mountain of superstition, faithful men of God have dug, searching for what was lost and bringing forth diamonds of immortal worth to sparkle in the Redeemer's crown. Into that pit of heathenism Carey was willing to descend, if Andrew Fuller would hold the rope. At that citadel of idolatry, Judson knocked, and being refused admission therein, worked roundabout, and now a hundred thousand Burmese can rejoice in what he did. A galaxy of honored names, stars of the first magnitude in the missionary constellation of devoted men and of equally devoted women, too, who have labored and given their lives even unto death, might be mentioned. They have not labored in vain. First fruits have already been richly gathered. The abundant harvest from labors in the past and present has yet to come.

In 1872, in the provinces of India, Burmah and Ceylon, there were 600 missionaries belonging to 35 different societies. There were more than 500 stations and 2500 subordinate or out stations. The missionaries work together in hearty co-operation. Their translations of Scriptures, school books and other works are used in common. Thus, the results of each one's labor are at the service of all. The missionaries meet at intervals for conference. Not long ago, 121 missionaries belonging to 20 different societies, assembled at Allahabad from all parts of the country.

In the conflict with idolatry in India, there is a consolidation of missionary forces at the great centres of population and commerce. This, besides being of the highest strategic importance, gives opportunities for the conveyance of gospel truth to most distant parts of the country, where the missionary can never, or but rarely go. In India, missionary pioneers have to be gospel engineers. Sapping and mining have to be done. Hidden from the gazé of Christendom for years, perhaps for decades, perchance forever, the missionary tunnels away beneath this idol system. He may not report conversions, but missionary work cannot be calculated by conversions reported. The loosening of idol bonds in India, to-day, shows that the silent work of undermining the foundation of idolatry has been eminently successful. The stupendous system totters. Its hold upon the intelligence of the priests and the credulity of the masses is rapidly failing, and this is to be attributed very much to the faithful work of devoted gospel pioneers.

So far, the work has gone nobly on. Statistics tell us that in 1872, there were 78,494 communicants, 318,363 native Christians, 381 ordained native ministers, and the annual contributions reached nearly 80,000 dollars. Statistics, however, can never give an adequate idea of missionary labor. Some of the most important toil and successful work can never be put into tabulated form, and will only be known as revealed by subsequent success, or by the great discoveries of eternity.

Worthy of the most prominent notice is the work amongst the women of India. Woman occupies a deplorably low condition there. Some from forty to fifty years old are reported as never having seen the moon or a tree, so dense is the atmosphere of superstition, so thick the walls of seclusion. Great events often hang upon apparent trifles. Having to touch grease roused a hundred thousand soldiers to rebellion and imperilled English rule in that Eastern Empire. The desire of a Hindoo gentleman for his wife to learn to embroider slippers, opened the way for Christian ladies to enter the seclusion of female society, became the avenue to Zenana work where women meet women, and, in fact, has unlocked the gates of Christ's kingdom to the women of India. The walls of female seclusion are being battered down. The gloomy atmosphere of superstition is being purified. Blessed beams from the all-glorious Son of Righteousness now fall in life-giving rays upon multitudes of the dark daughters of India. The work of our Christian sisters in India cannot be too highly prized. It is rendering magnificent service in the destruction of idolatry and still better service in the elevation of woman, and in the salvation of India.

What a blessed prospect India presents to-day. Two generations ago, India slumbered soundly in its idolatry. Earth's most ancient idol altars were cherished there. Gilded pagodas and the lofty towers of Hindoo temples marked idolatry's sway. Marble mosques and jeweled palaces witnessed to the supremacy of superstition. How different now! Priests and people abandon idolatry. Sutteeism and the immolations and Juggernaut are of the past. The bonds of caste are being broken. The sacred Brahmin and the low Sudra, yes, and the outcast Pariah, are all of one blood, and all of equal worth in the sight of God. Moia's Avator has appeared in Immanuel. The Saviour of the Nations shines upon them with even purer beams than Nature's sun sends down from snowy mountains height. The children of India are awakening, and already the eye of faith seems to see the teeming millions clustering around the cross, and the whole empire of India numbered amongst the ransomed kingdoms of the Lord.

Learned Fools.

Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime has, during the past thirty years, written more extensively, and upon a greater variety of subjects, and with more accuracy than any one we know. But hurrah! some of us think we have caught him at last in a mistake in natural history. Last Summer the Doctor at Newport took a ride with a family by the name of *Nightingale*. The ride was prolonged into the evening and the Doctor, in a letter describing it, says, "the stars and the *nightingales* saw us home." Forthwith some learned fool rushes into print' to show that there are no nightingales in this country, and some one else as learned, comes forward to prove there are nightingales. And we all pitch in on one side or the other, firing away at the nightingale until all our ammunition of wit and ornithological learning is exhausted. Meanwhile Dr. Prime and the Messrs. and Misses Nightingale, of Newport' keep a merciless silence, and let the great joke go on, and the newspaper world to a great extent makes itself ridiculous.

Was there ever better illustration of the fact that some people can never understand a bit of pleasantry? You might as well play a horn-pipe expecting an elephant to dance to it, as to offer them anything musical in the way of witticism. They cannot see a joke till the week after and their friends have labored with them, trying to get them to understand it. They are the trial of the literary and moral world. They stand related to vivacious people as the owl to the nightingale: we refer to the bird called the nightingale, and not the Newport Nightingales. How drones get on in this world of hard knocks without the lighting up of innocent mirthfulness we cannot tell. Even lambs frisk, and brooks frolic, and the ass, considered the most unemotional of beasts, seemed to us to have its sly facetiousness as on the way up to the *mer de glace* Switzerland, it lifted its hind foot to scratch its left ear and let us slide off. We never knew a man incapable of a laugh who was worth any thing either to Church or State. He might make a very good lay-figure for the show-window of a mourning store, but nothing else. We once sat in a church beside such a looking man: it was the only time we ever had our pocket picked: When such impenetrable people are in the room, and we have heard of something pleasant to tell, we wait till they are gone, or else take our especial friend into the hall as though on a matter of private business, and bid him smother his laughter in the water-proof on the hat-rack.

But we set it down as a case of cruelty to animales, that Dr. Prime sits at Thirty-seven Park Row, making himself merry at the discussion his innocent lines have made North and South, East and West, amid the learned fools. They are as glad to discover what they suppose an error in a Doctor of Divinity, as ever a nightingale was to find a caterpillar.

A Candid Deacon.

Deacon M. was an honest old codger, a kind, obliging neighbor, and a good church-going Christian, believing in Presbyterian creed to the fullest extent; but alackaday! this pillar of the church was, at times, a little "shaky" in fact, the deacon would, occasionally get exceeingly "mellow;" and almost evry Sunday at dinner he would indulge in his favorite cider-brandy to such an extent that it was with little difficulty he reached his pew, which was in the broad aisle, near the pulpit, and between the minister's and the village squire's. One Sunday morning the parson told his flock that he should preach a sermon to them in the afternoon, touching many glaring sins that he grieved to see so conspicouus among them; and that he hoped that they would listen attentively, and not flinch if he should happen to be severe.

The afternoon came, and the house was full; evrybody turned out to hear their neighbors "dressed down" by the minister, who, after well opening his sermon, commenced upon the transgressors in a loud voice, with the question—

"Where is the drunkard?"

A solemn pause succeeded this inquiry; when up rose Deacon M. with his face radiant from copious draughts of his favorite drink at his noon-tide meal, and steadiyng himself as well as he could by the pew rail, looked up to the parson and replied, in a piping and tremulous voice:

"Here I am."

Of course a consternation amongst the congregation was the result of the honest deacon's response; however, the parson went on with his remarks as he had written them, commenting severely upon the drunkard, and winding up by warning him to forsake at once such evil habits, if he would seek salvation and flee the coming wrath. The deacon then made a low bow and seated himself again.

"And now," out spoke the preacher in his loudest tones, "where is the hypocrite?"

A pause—but no one responded. Eyes were turned upon this and that man; but the most glances seemed directed to the squire's pew, and indeed the parson seemed to squint hard in that direction. The deacon saw where the shaft was leveled, or where it should be aimed, and raising once more, leaned over his pew-rail to the squire, whom he taped on the sholder, and thus addressed:

"Come, squire, why don't you get up? I did, when he called on me."

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Teach him to honor God, to obey his father and mother, to be courteous to his sisters, and to love his country. Let him learn to spend his evenings at home, and to choose to do it. Train him carefully, but not hardly, in his work; and let him never come to despise work with his hands. Have him put spirit and life in it, so that he may become a quicker and better work-man than any of the men you can hire. Let him early learn responsibility, and grow to be watchful and systematic and prompt. See that of his own mind his hoe is always bright and his cart unber cover. Give him a good chance at the schools. Ground him in history. Strengthen him with Blackstone and the Federalist and Kent; and let him walk, in the winter nights, with the kings of letters and songs. Teach him to hate a lie, to scorn dishonor in others, or in himself. Have him to be careful for his own rights, but chiefly as part of the rights of all. Make him more mindful of a caucus than of his daily bread. Let him be early and resolute and patient at a town meeting: helpful in all neighborhood undertakings; more anxious to be useful than to be thought so: and understanding that to serve his country does not signify to be served himself of her and fed at her hand. Let him be builded thus clear aud broad and sound, strong with the integrity ann backbone and pluck of his fathers, trustworthy, trustworthy in in every grain of his life, a great, solid, upright, steadfast man.

When he is grown up and these thing are well established upon him, let us know of this boy of yours, and after we have sent him to Congress we will maks him Governor and President.—*Rev. C. B. Rice's Agricultural Address.*

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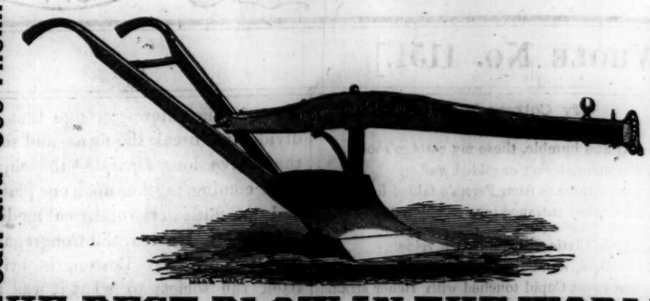

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Literary Notices.

PERIODICALS.—The most noteworthy paper in the February number of the *Overland* is entitled "The Vigilance Committee of 1856." Gen W. T. Sherman, its author, gives the version of the affairs of that time which would be expected of a "law and order" man, who was not able to get arms to put down the saucy "Committee." His version of the facts is, nevertheless, a valuable contribution to the history of the State. Dr. Stillman's sixth extract from his journal of early experiences in California, represents his party at sea between Rio and Callao and the Equator, from May to July of 1849. Besides these papers are others illustrative of various sorts of life on this Pacific side of the world, such as "Salmon Fishing on the Novarro," "Technical Education in Lima," "New Zealand," and "Summering in the Sierra." The editor speaks deservedly of the press as often exercising the powers and cruelties of a modern inquisition. —— The *Old and New* gives in January the first five chapters of Anthony Trollope's new story, "The way we live now." An interesting review is taken in another article of "Wall Street and the Crisis." Of course "The Boston Tea Party" is properly written up by a competent hand. In the appreciative examination of Stuart Mill's autobiography, the critic decisively inquires, "What devilish curse was there which should compel such a man to try to believe that at the very top of all intelligent being is man—whose littleness and imperfection he himself is always trying to remedy or to eradicate?" This magazine adds copious extracts from a history of Rome, compiled by John Stuart Mill when he was ten years old or so. The extracts are quite worthy of notice.——*Blackwood's* for January concludes Bulwer's novel, "The Parisians," and commences another, "The Story of Valentine and his Brother." "International Vanities" is discussed again under the head of "Forms." John Stuart Mill receives a full characterization, which, while recognizing his ability, points out the serious defects in his mind and theories. His relations to Mrs. Taylor are spoken of with strong disapproval. The concluding articles relate to "The Indian Meeting," "Sir Hope Grant," and to "The New Year's Political Aspect." We should add that the reprint (by the Leonard Scott Pub. Co., 141 Fulton St., N. Y.,) is greatly improved by the use of larger and handsome type.

AUTHORS AND BOOKS.—Ex-Secretary Welles is engaged upon a book entitled "Seward and Lincoln."——Chas. Astor Bristed, graduate of Yale College, and also of Trinity College, Cambridge, is dead. He was known in literary circles as a contributor to numerous periodicals under the signature of Carl Benson.——Another installment of "Mrs. Browning's Letters" has appeared.——"Macaulay's Letters and Journals" are in the hands of the editors for publication. ——Forster's "Life of Dickens" will be completed by the issuance of the third volume this month.——Parton's "Life of Jefferson" makes a thick volume. ——Mrs. Helen Hunt thinks the "Saxe-Holme Stories" "among the most remarkable that have been written in this country;" but says she is not the author of them, as has been reported.

"BOSS" NOT SO BAD.—An English writer has lately mentioned "Boss" as an Americanism. But Irenæus says: "'Boss' for 'master' was grating to his ears, but had he known that it is a good old Dutch word, 'baas,' and that our ancestry is in part of that good blood, he would not have chided us for it. We are disposed to call no man 'master,' and 'Boss' is a substitute. It is not as popular as it was before 'Boss Tweed' had his hair cropped in prison."

ROME EXPLORED.—The recent excavations made in Rome have revealed that the ancient city before the Republic, in the time of the kings, was large, strongly fortified, and must have contained an immense population. This is contrary to the impression of modern historical critics, and confirmatory of the tradition which prevailed in Rome in the time of Livy. A large number of photographs taken of the observations in their present state, have been exhibited during the year in London, which show the great size and importance of the earliest buildings in Rome. The foundations of the ancient city have been laid open, which consist of enormous works, many of which are great tanks and wells. The foundations are constructed of oblong blocks of tufa, put together without mortar, the style of building being the same as found in the ruins of Etruvian cities.

MISCELLANY.—Dr. Bartol, Pantheistic as he often seems, believes in prayer and uses even so outright an application as the following: "The fox who had lost its tail in a trap, pretended to his fellows it was for beauty he was thus cut short; and prayerless men may plume themselves on their deprivation of the adoring sense; but it is no addition, rather a misfortune, if not a sin, and as fashions in dress have been invented to hide deformities in the person, fashion in philosophy may conceal defects in the soul."—It is a mistake to suppose that greatly renowned men are universally appreciated. Dr. Guthrie tells us this illustration: "On my return from Edinburgh on one occasion, I brought with me for the library two volumes of Dr. Chalmer's sermons, where, as every one knows, words occasionally are found which are not in common use. Thinking these would be a famous prize for David Gibson, the weaver friend I allude to, I put the first volume into his hands expecting him to return with it on the following Saturday. The day came, but not he. It was three weeks before he returned. This astonished me, but not so much as when, on my offering him the second volume, he declined to take it. On expressing my surprise, as I thought he of all men would most appreciate the power and eloquence of that mighty preacher, he said, 'Minister, I have not time for him!' 'Time!' I replied; 'David, what do you mean?' 'You see, sir,' he answered, 'I got on so slowly; I had to sit with the book in tae hand, and the Dictionar' in the ither; and the warst of it was, I could na find his *lang-nebbed* words in the Dictionar'!'" ——Rev. W. H. H. Murray. is paying the penalty which usually attaches to a widespread popularity. With preaching, lecturing and authorship enough for three men, he finds himself suddenly prostrate. His physician has interdicted mental labor of all kinds, and ordered him to a vacation on the plains of six months' duration.

EDUCATIONAL.

ITEMS.—All of the Japanese students, except eight, have left Rutger's College and have gone back to Japan.——The Grand Duke Alexis has presented to the University of Michigan, located at Ann Arbor, thirty volumes on the history and educational interests of Russia.——The late Robert Van Arsdale, of Newark, N. J., bequeathed $3,000 to Princeton College for the purpose of promoting charitable instruction.——The new building for Auburn Theological Seminary, has been contracted for to cost $100,000.

DR. GUTHRIE'S SCHOOLMASTER.—In Dr. Guthrie's Autobiography he gives the following sketch: Jamie Stewart, our pedagogue, was by trade a weaver; a very little man, dressed in the old fashion, his broad, blue bonnet covering a head of great size, and full of brains. Of him it might have been said, as a Highland porter, observing a stranger looking intently on Dr. Candlish, said, "Ay, tak' a good look, there's no' muckle o' him—but there's a deal *in* him!" The single room of this good old man, where he lived with his wife and daughter—the loom standing in one corner, and their box-beds in another—was our school. There were some half-dozen of us, who sat on stools, conning our lessons to the click of his shuttle, while he sat weaving, gently reminding us from time to time of our tasks, by the use of a leather thong at the end of a long stick, with which he reached us without having to leave his throne.

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The Senate Committee on Public Buildings, other than the State Prison, have returned from Napa, and express themselves satisfied with the work as it is proceeding on the Branch Asylum for the Insane. The original specifications called for a $600,000 building, the State to furnish the stone at the site, which would add ten thousand to the cost. The building can be completed for $630,000, the architects estimate, under present plans; but proposed alterations to oak instead of pine floors, heating apparatus, etc., would raise the total cost to $800,000.

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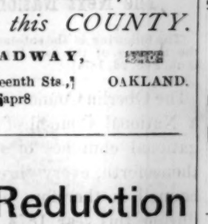

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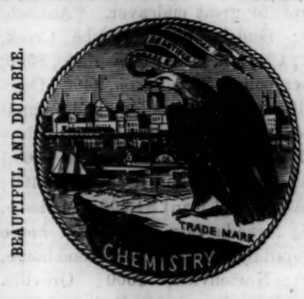

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1874.

INVITATION.—Now and then we mail a copy of THE PACIFIC to persons not subscribers. Let them receive it as an invitation to become subscribers. But without an order, the paper will not continue to go o them—it is not our style to send it and then send a bill for collection. Remit $4 if you wish to receive it regularly.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. KLOSE, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 P.M., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

The Manual of the American Congregational Union for 1873 is an interesting document. Its reports and statements should be pondered by all thinking people. The following churches in California have been aided by the "Union" in building their houses of worship to the number of dollars mentioned in connection with each one. We hope that none of these churches will forget to make collection for the "Union" this year. Let honor, gratitude, and love prompt to great endeavor. "Antioch, $400; Benicia, $500; Cache Creek, $400; Clayton, $500; Cloverdale, $500; Copperopolis, $500; Dixon, $400; Downieville, $500 (disbanded, and refunded $623.86); Eden Plain, $300; Haywood, $500; Hydesville, (special $160,) $610; Lincoln, $500; Lockeford, $400; Los Angeles, (½ loan) $1,000; Modesto, $350; Nevada City, $300 (first house destroyed by fire.—paid for second house, $500); Nortonville, $300; Oroville, $300; Pescadero, $500; Redwood City, $500; Rio Vista, $450; San Francisco, Green street, (loan) $2,000 (refunded $20); Soquel, $450; Stockton, (special, $152.16) $652.16."

We regret that there is any hesitation about a new apportionment by the legislature. Why not pass both the new census bill and the apportionment bill? We want the apportionment on the basis of the census of 1870; then, if there seems to be a demand for it we can make another apportionment on the basis of the census of 1875. If there is no demand for another we can go by the one we now make till the census of 1872 is taken. Let us have both the census bill passed and the apportionment bill passed. Let not one of them defeat the other. Both will be of service, since the new census will show how imperative was the demand for apportionment.

It is probably our duty to make some allusion to the disgraceful proceedings of the last few days among the persons who manage the cheap press in this city. The *Chronicle* poured out "billingsgate" on the *Sun*, and the *Sun* threw it back more foul than it originally was. Then began oaths, riotous proceedings, threats, destructions of property, and attempts to kill. Next followed arrests, imprisonments, bonds, releases, and appeal to criminal courts. The end is not yet. All the parties should go to the State Prison, and both of the papers ought to be burned in a fire never to be quenched. There are two or three other papers which ought to share the same fate. The hoodlum element in the newspaper business is one that bodes no good to this community.

It seems to be really true that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, is dead, though the report of his decease may yet be contradicted. It is said that he died from long exposure in the water, day and night, and that ten of his party also perished for the same reason. It is this story which makes us still doubt. Dr. Livingstone was too experienced a traveler to have exposed himself in such a manner. He may have died, but we do not believe he died in that way. He was a tough, hardy man, not much more than 50 years old, and wonted to the perils of a tropical climate and a life of exposure to fatigues, and elements, and sudden changes of temperature. If he has passed away the knowledge of years of exploration has perished with him, unless we except that brought away by Stanley, the interviewer who went to him with the story that Bennett of the N. Y. *Herald* had heard of him, and wished to know how he fared, and how he was getting on, and what he had found. The barrenness and inadequateness of the Stanley report were such as to indicate either that Stanley had never met Livingstone, or that Livingstone had made poor progress in discovery. The interior of Africa is still a *terra incognita*. It is land into which few travelers have gone deep, and a land from whose bourne fewer still have returned. We admire the spirit, courage, endurance, and ambition of Livingstone, and sorrow over his untimely fall, but we advise nobody to follow in his steps. When we can find nothing better to do we can go to exploring Africa.

Rev. E. G. Brooks, D.D., of Philadelphia, a leading Universalist minister, has recently published a work entitled "Our New Departure," in which a reform is advocated. Dr. Brooks alleges that Universalism has not inspired men with a desire to be christians. Its special defect has been its failure to enlist men eagerly in the work of personal repentance and personal consecration. It has been so presented as to leave the conscience untouched and the heart unquickened. While this has not been the *uniform* history of Universalism, it has been so *general* a mark of its effect, as to justly stamp it with this character. The chief cause of this is the notion which disconnects conduct in this life from character and happiness in the next. In so far as this notion has had influence, Dr. Brooks is convinced that it has been for evil. It has been a practical way of saying that salvation is not a practical work, since in a certain contingency it is secured without that. As a remedy, he believes that Universalists are not only to discard the notion that our conduct here has nothing to do with our character and happiness hereafter, but that we are to assume and teach with the utmost distinctness, that the relation between the two is that between yesterday and to-morrow on the earth. In other words, we are to hold that men are saved by becoming righteous, after the pattern of Jesus Christ, and in no other way, whether in this world or another." This book is a hopeful sign. All logic, as well as all Scripture, is against Universalism of the old style. Whenever any body of professed christians shall so preach the gospel as to make men uniformly "righteous after the pattern of Jesus Christ," they will deserve the recognition of all other christian people.

In his appeal to the voters of Great Britain Mr. Gladstone has been defeated. The Tories will probably have a majority of 40 or 50 in the next House of Commons. It is a small majority, but it will do for a year or two, and until there is some disintegration. We are not very sorry at this result. We dislike to have Liberals defeatedi but it may be sometimes a temporary necessity. The Gladstone Cabinet was not a first-class one, and the Premier has been now and then at fault. The "non-conformists" have allowed his party to go into a minority, in some places, because he is not up to the mark on the educational question, and because he is so much of a high churchman. We should be sorry if this were more than a temporary overthrow of the Liberal party. We do not believe it will prove to be anything more. Unless the new Premier, who is to be, shall outdo the Liberals in liberality, shall favor a public school system like that of America, and shall extend the right of suffrage and favor the secret ballot, he will have but a brief administration. The better public of Great Britain wants the things indicated, and will have them sooner or later, and will return Gladstone to power whenever he is for them all. The turmoil and rioting of the recent elections in the "old country" show that the "three kingdoms" have a much larger class, in proportion, than we have of the low, ignorant, "blood and thunder" sort of men who are plied with liquor, paid a few shillings, and led about like cattle to do any base work they are bidden. Liberals and Conservatives ought to be alike ashamed of the riotous proceeding of their partisans. Till Great Britain has free schools under secular control, and enforced education, we hope she will do nothing more than dream of becoming a republic.

A recent number of the Boston *Daily News* says: "There is not and never has been, that we are aware of, in New England or in the Northern states, an instance of a railroad owned and operated by the state. New York now owns and operates the Erie and other canals, other states have owned canals and turnpikes—the National Government formerly constructed, and received tolls on the great Cumberland Road from Washington westward to Ohio and Indiana, but railroads have uniformly been in the hands of individuals and corporations. Now, can any one tell why a State should own a canal and not a railroad? Why the central civil authority should find it wise and proper to carry passengers and freight by water and not by land? What is there in railroads or railroad men which should exempt them not only from state authority, but should, in many instances, place them above such authority? Massachusetts is at length, brought to face this question: Is it wise to own and operate a railroad? She has on her hands a railroad and tunnel forty-four miles long, costing ten million dollars. Will she think it wise to undertake the management, and find her account in it? That is is the new problem to be solved." We have no doubt that one result of the agitations now in progress will be the ownership and management of railways by state and national governments. It is well that the experiment be tried. It is our belief that the government can manage both railways and telegraphs to the general advantage.

In the Edinburgh *Weekly Review*, for Dec. 20th, is an account, filling more than a column, of some of the earlier meetings held there by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, lay-preachers from America, of whose success recent information gives emphatic testimony. We copy a paragraph from the *Review*: "There was an 'all-day prayer meeting' in the Free Assembly Hall on Wednesday. It began at ten in the morning and lasted without intermission till four in the afternoon. There was then an interval of two hours, after which the meeting was resumed in churches in the northern part of the town, and continued till about nine o'clock. The attendance throughout was exceedingly large during all the day. Of those who got admittance they were considered fortunate who procured seats, many having to content themselves with standing room, and not too much of that, in the passages. At ten o'clock the services were opened by the Rev. J. H. Wilson, the subjects on which he spoke being praise and joy. These were taken up and shortly discussed by other gentlemen till eleven o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. A. Thomson addressed the meeting on the promises. This subject in turn was dwelt on for an hour by several speakers, and from twelve till two o'clock a union prayer-meeting was held, the exhortations being opened by Mr. Moody. At two o'clock the subject of christian work was begun by the Rev. Prof. Charteris, and taken up by other gentlemen. From three o'clock till four was occupied with an address by Mr. Moody on heaven. He followed a similar course to that pursued by him at some previous meetings, proceeding step by step on Scripture foundations to establish what he wished to convince his hearers."

The Next National Council.

[The following is the substance of a paper read at the meeting of the San Francisco Congregational Club, Feb. 2d, 1874].

The Oberlin Council recommended that a National Council of the the Congregational churches of America be held, thenceforth, every three years. Such a council is therefore likely to be held during this year 1874. At what time in the year shall it be assembled, in what place shall it meet, and what subjects shall it consider? It can not be held this winter nor very early in the spring, for lack of timely notice. The experiences of the weather in 1871 forbid its being held late in the autumn. It is evident, then, that the Council cannot be convened earlier than May, nor later than September, unless there be time in October, after the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. July is the special month for college commencements, and August is known to be the hottest and most unhealthy month of the year, all over our country; and September is not much better in some of the states of the Union. The selection is thus narrowed down to May, June, and October. But in October few professional men are at leisure, and work presses hard, and in May are held such of the old-fashioned anniversary meetings as still survive, and some of the theological seminaries connected with our churches, hold their anniversaries during May. In this way we reach the conclusion that the Council of 1874 should be convened in June, and early in the month, that it may interfere with the meetings of General Associations as little as possible, and may avoid most of the exposures peculiar to the summer season.

At what place shall the Council meet? Inasmuch as the Council of 1865 was held at Boston, and that of 1871 at Oberlin, it seems fitting that the meetings alternate between the east and the west. It is not impossible that after Chicago has received its honors in 1877, that the Council of 1883 may assemble in San Francisco. The Council of this year will then meet in some eastern state; important in its relations to our churches, historically and otherwise, and not extreme in latitude or longitude. The states of New York and Connecticut are thus suggested. But New York was honored by a Council at Albany, years ago, and has not done so much honor to our polity, hitherto, as it might have done, though it is giving cheering signs of promise. Upon Connecticut then we fix our choice, a state whose oldest towns were settled only from fifteen to twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. In Connecticut some would have little to choose between the cities of Hartford and New Haven. We are decidedly in favor of New Haven, as the larger, if not the handsomer city, and the more quiet. It is a city adorned with some of the finest trees and gardens in the land, and a city renowned as the seat of the grandest institution of learning on the continent. Railways run into it from every quarter but the South, and on that side it is touched by the steamers of Long Island Sound. It is a place proverbially healthy in spring and early summer, fanned alternately by the breezes of the land and the sea, and liable to no sudden or extreme fluctuations of weather and temperature.

Suppose, now, that the Council has been summoned to meet at New Haven, say on the fourth of June next, what subjects shall it consider, what recommendations shall it make? In the first place, it is evident that we have too many coöperative societies, and that our churches are burdened with too many organizations, agencies, and machineries, and there ought to be several consolidations. We think the churches are ready to accept the advice that the College society and the Education society be made one; and that the American Missionary Association be consolidated in part with the A. B. C. F. M., and in part with the A. H. M. S. There are also some other and minor agencies which possibly might be abolished, and their duties devolved on some other more necessary ones. The Congregational Union, for instance, is doing an excellent work, which needs enlarging and pushing; but the question arises whether it might not, with advantage and without detriment, undertake something else besides its specialty.

It has come to pass in the providences of God that our churches have undertaken to carry three or four great societies alone, whose burdens were formerly borne in part by others. They have done it, on the whole, very well; but they must do it better, and they must make progress in their doing of it. Funds must be more economically used, and funds must be largely increased. Systematic benevolence, the best method of raising moneys, one which can be recommended for general adoption, is a subject worthy of much consideration. In view of some recent events the Council might also, possibly, undertake to deliver itself of an opinion concerning the constitution of churches, and the mutual relations of them. In the matter of education, we think the Council should advise the establishment of more academies and secondary institutions of learning, and discourage the founding of colleges and seminaries in the immediate vicinity of those already in vigorous and hopeful existence. And, in general, the Council should devise something to increase the numbers of those who are preparing for the christian ministry, and something to stimulate and set forward our churches in the great work of the conquest of the world. No churches have fewer embarrassments and entanglements, growing out of the past, than have ours, because no churches in modern times have been permitted to make a purer and nobler record than have ours. Before no other churches in America are there grander possibilities, to-day, than before ours. The future opens into wondrous vistas. As years advance we shall find ourselves numbered with the multitudinous churches whose polity is essentially ours, and whose gravitation is toward us from either extreme. From above and from every side we are urged to gather hope and courage. And our request, is that the coming Council shall do its utmost to set forward, energize, and inspirit our churches for the swift and glad accomplishment of the great work of God with which the Master has entrusted them.

Instead of the

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

THE FURNACE.

Somewhere on his path, be you sure, the man who will live godly in this world shall find a furnace heated for him. There will be times with every conscientious soul when fidelity to the right must pay a price. Such a crisis will face a young man's honesty in a business career, and if he fail to keep his honesty he must forfeit the favor on which he is dependent. Or his reverence for the divine name will be outraged, and if he will protect his filial sensibilities he must walk the gauntlet of mocking lips and pointed fingers of scorn. Or his regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath will be tested, and if he will do homage to the old, unrepealed statute, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," he must give up for his conscience his daily trade. He walks with young companions not in sympathy with his notions of purity, consistency, and good morals; if he will be true to these convictions he must forego the friendships of his years. He is the only witness for God in a godless home; if he would screen his light and use the common worldly dialect in that circle, all would be peaceful and pleasant; but if he will obtrude his fealty to his Master, and make his devotion a working force in that sphere, contravening the currents of worldliness, he shall speedily and consinually find himself in rough waters. He is associated with his fellow-men for the prosecution of various interests pertaining to this life: if he will oppose unscrupulous measures and uncandid demonstrations, he must submit to social ostracism. He stands in the society of his peers on festive occasions; if he will breathe out around him the element which is the continual atmosphere of his spirit, gathered upon him in the closet and in hours of converse with heavenly themes, he must become conscious of the constraint his presence carries about, and the "attraction of repulsion" which flows from his person.

How endlessly may these situations in life be multiplied, and how surely in some of these manifold ways as a pious parent, or partner, or child—as a pious friend, companion, and yoke-fellow—as a pious man of business, and man of society, will the furnace be encountered; its flaming mouth opening right in the path of sincerity, true-heartedness, and christian fidelity.

But Oh, my friends, don't fear the furnace! Though it be heated seven times hotter than it is wont, don't be afraid of it! It will not burn you—no, not a hair of your head. It may purge away your dross, but you yourself, your true life, your real treasures, it cannot consume. Let them bind you and cast you in, the flames have lost their power, and that which you dreaded will produce no smart. All those penalties for christian faithfulness, loss of favor, and of patrons and of income; the mocking and ridicule, banishment from place, from friendship, from good fellowship, and social popularity, will seem to you trifles light as air, compared with that great burden of conscious falsehood which would have crushed you to the earth. And in your destitution and solitude a shining one will come unto you. You are really plunged into the furnace—you are alone, unbefriended, and unprovided; and before you have learned the meaning of words, you are no longer alone, unbefriended, or uncared for. Christ is with you—his friendship, never in longest life so palpable, so sweet, so assuring; his promised interventions and providential bestowments never so signal and rich.

Can we not trust him whose form made the Chaldeon furnace to the doomed Jewish princes as a very oven of paradise? If we are weak in faith we shall be weak in principle. If we lose confidence in Jehovah we shall fail in the hour of trial. But if our souls keep this anchor lodged within the evil, if we believe that our God can and will deliver us, and that even if he don't appear, the event still goes as he sees best, and will be for his eternal glory and our eternal joy, then will the Scripture have in us its illustrious comment, "And this is the victory which overcometh the world, even your faith."

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The Rev. E. P. Baker, of the Third Church in this city, has just concluded a short series of interesting and instructive lectures to the students of the Pacific Theological Seminary, on Sacred Geography. The Rev. Dr. Stone will next Tuesday begin, at 2½ P.M., a brief series of lectures on "The Work of the Preacher."

We regret to learn that the Rev. J. T. Wills, of the Second Cong'l Church in Oakland, has been and continues to be seriously ill. His pulpit was supplied last Sunday by Prof. Mooar, and the Rev. S. V. Blakeslee.

The ladies of the Congregational Church at Antioch, have just completed the fencing in and improving of their Church property. A neat picket fence now surrounds the ground (100x300 feet), and trees have been planted in front.

The Rev. M. S. Croswell, who was to have been Essayist at the recent meeting of the Bay Association, writes us that he had something to say, and meant to have said it, but did not receive his notification in season, and did not find any public notice in the PACIFIC. The excuse is a sufficient one, no doubt; but we wish every one could remember when the meetings come without a special notice.

We learn incidentally that a good revival is going forward in the churches in Sacramento. There have been scores of conversions, if our information is correct. The pastors are actively engaged.——A note from Bro. Tallman, gives blessed news from the Green Valley Circuit. For many weeks the refreshing showers of grace have been falling upon that field.

From report of Cong'l Church Trustees at Sonoma, to "Annual Meeting," it appears that the outlay for lot and building, authorized thus far, is $4,207,97, canceled already, $3,103.70. Pledges toward balance of $436.26, leaving $668.91, when work on contract is completed, to be provided for. Lot was bought in June, plans obtained last of July, work commenced August 19th, and house occupied October 1st. It is a triumph of faith over doubt. $3,000 for a church was esteemed *wild* when they began to talk.

EDS. PACIFIC: No doubt you would like to know what we are doing in Saratoga, whether we are dead, or alive spiritually. I humbly hope some of us are alive, but many, very many, are dead in tresspasses, and in sins. We held our communion last Sunday. There was a good audience present, one of the best that I have seen in the district, and remarkably attentive. One adult was baptized and admitted to the church on confession of faith. A letter from another at the Springs, brought regrets that, owing to the badness of the roads, she could not be with us in body to join the church, as she was with us in soul. She will join at our next communion service if spared. Several more are almost persuaded to be christians. Would that they were not only almost but altogether such. Our Sabbath Schol is flourishing. It has more than doubled itself within the last few weeks. Recently 52 were present. We have some noble women here. They certainly set an example to the men worthy of imitation. The great want of this church is more god-fearing, sincerely christian men. Two or three ladies have had to bear nearly all the burden. One in particular, Miss Farwell (whose mother is a worthy member of the church), acts as collector and treasurer for the church and the society, and nobly has she done her work. The Society formed at my arrival, has been working well. They have met punctually all their engagements. On the whole the friends feel hopeful, and encouraged. May the Lord stand by to defend his own cause.

Feburary 7th 1874. H.

The "annual Report of the Christian Activities of the First Congregational Church in Painesville, Ohio, for the year 1873," has been sent us. This is the Church of which the Rev. J. A. Daly, an old Californian, formerly of Stockton, is now the pastor. The "Report" and other documents make a pamphlet of 20 small pages. The results are: Received into the Church by profession of faith, 17; by letters from other churches, 18; total, 35. Membership at this date, 444. Dismissed to other churches, 22; died, 9; baptized, 10. Total of contributions for all purposes, $13,130, including $4,000 for extinguishment of church debt. We congratulate our brother and wish him still more gratifying successes.

Wisconsin used to be far west, as long ago as we can rnmember. Our friends of the Atlantic slope still call it a Western State, though not more than half way across the continent. Our correspondent, N. T. Blakeslee, is a pastor at De Pere, Wisconsin, and thence sends us a little paper which purports to be "published occasionally" by the church of which he is pastor. It is a very convenient way of saying certain things to all the members of a church to print them. If the income from advertisements pays the printer, then all goes well. Otherwise there is money in the business which cannot be easily gotten out.

Our report of the Orphan Asylum meeting is copied mainly from the *Bulletin*: "The annual meeting of the San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum Society was held last week in Calvary Presbyterian Church. The old officers were, Mrs. Ira P. Rankin, President; Mrs. R. J. Vandewater, Vice-president; Mrs. S. R. Throckmorton, Treasurer; Mrs. F. McCrellish, Secretary. These officers were all re-elected, with the exception of Mrs. Throckmorton, who declined, and Mrs. H. H. Haight was elected in her place. At the beginning of the year there were 143 children in the Asylum. There are now 151, 75 being boys and 76 girls. During the year 61 have been discharged, 42 being taken

by relatives, 3 put to trades, 10 in families, 4 adopted, and two died. The expenditures during the year amount to $18,438, leaving $55.75 in the Treasury.

The twenty-third anniversary was celebrated at Platt's Hall in an appropriate manner, the inmates of the Asylum appearing before the public with songs and smiles. The programme embraced the following exercises: Greeting song; prayer by Rev. Dr. Stone; song; exercises in the geography of California; duet; reading reports, by H. H. Haight; song; recitation; gymnastics by the Keeney Guards; solo and chorus; exercises in physiology; Quaker song; address, by Rev. Mr. Platt, Rector of Grace Church; recitation; good-night song. The collection netted $265.70.

From the *Occident:* Lucy Stuart writes thus, in part, from Lapwai, concerning the aboriginees among whom she is laboring: "The Nez Perces Indians are considered, I believe, superior in intellect to the California Digger Indian, but none of the Indians whom I saw on my way to Yosemite Valley over a year ago seemed so dirty in their habits as I find this tribe to be. It seems next to impossible for them to learn that 'cleanliness is next to godliness.' The state of the women and children is truly dreadful. But they have no washing utensils or any opportunity of keeping themselves clean in their smoky dirty lodges. Civilizing them must necessarily be a slow work."——From the report of the meeting held by the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in this city last week, it will be seen that the pastoral relations between that church and Rev. Dr. Dodge are to be dissolved. It is justly calculated to awaken grief. It is another indication of these rapid changes hurrying us all to new conditions in life and to the bourne of all our hopes and fears on earth.

With the incoming of the new year, the Westminster church at Santa Clara, assumed fresh life. Six members were received by letter, making a total membership of eighty. The plan of responsive readings of the Scriptures was adopted by the congregation and entered on with spirit. Mr. C. B. Turner was re-elected to the office of Ruling Elder. A missionary meeting held in the evening was fully attended, and much additional interest was imparted by help from members of the Ladies Missionary Society.—*Echo.*

From the California *Advocate:* There were eight additions to the membership of the Howard-street Church on Sunday. A number were received on probation during the week, and the revival interest increases——Rev. J. Thompson, the Agent of the Bible Society, occupied the pulpit of the church on Mission street on Sunday. A number of persons were baptized. The meetings are continued. Union services are still continued in San Jose. The religious interest in the churches is unabated. On Sunday the pastor of the Methodist church changed pulpits with the pastor of the Presbyterian church.

The San Mateo *Gazette* says: The members of the Congregational Church and Society held a social on Tuesday evening. An unusually large number of ladies and gentlemen was present. Rev. Mr. Jewett, their pastor, was to start for the Atlantic states Thursday. The ladies had prepared a surprise. They knew that at this season of the year the weather was excessively cold in Vermont, and that their pastor had resided long enough in this delightful climate to be sensitive to zero; and that he might not suffer while out in the cold, they had prepared a large purse, and placed therein much money, the same with which the departing was to purchase an overcoat. The presentation speech was made by J. F. Fitch. Mr. Jewett responded in a neat little speech, saying that while he enjoyed the warmth of the coat he should ever feel warmly toward those who placed him under a debt of gratitude.

The East.

Short.—The Rev. Ben-Ezra S. Ely, of Chicago, is recovering from a severe attack of sickness, which has kept him from his pulpit for several Sabbaths.——There are three Presbyterian churches in Denver, and all are growing rapidly and increasing in influence.——It is said that $100,000 has been subscribed with great alacrity in New York in aid of Bishop Cummin's new movement.——Rev. Mr. Learned, of the Unitarian Church, St. Louis, pronounced on a recent Sabbath a discourse, which has been published and extensively read, against all revivals.——Of the twelve Cardinals created by the Pope, on Dec. 22d, six are Italians, and of these four are ecclesiastics merely in name, being in reality clerical politicians.——Since the meeting of the General Assembly last May, the Rev. N. C. Robinson has organized eight churches in Nebraska.——The Dean of Canterbury said: "I consider it as much a condescension for Dr. Stoughton to commune with me as for me to commune with Dr. Stoughton."

Dr. Parker on Dr. Storrs.—Dr. Joseph Parker writes from London to his paper, "Dr. Storrs is a strong man among the strong, with a head as steady as a rock, and with eyes in which power seems to be at rest. Everbody has told me that I ought to hear Dr. Storrs preach, if I want to hear a massive, brilliant, and masterly discourse. I knew that, however, before they told me, for I had seen the man, and had read all these epithets upon his quiet and serious face. I have sometimes wondered whether Dr. Storrs ever had his coat off, his shirt sleeves turned up above his elbows, and his garden cap set just a little on one side. Is he always so carefully brushed, so presentable, and so dignified? Does he ever lie down on the floor full length to play with his children? We hope not, for if he did these latter things, then I know not what is wanting to make him something like a perfect man. I can imagine that when Dr. Storrs is fully roused he is one of the most eloquent speakers in the United States. The paper which I heard him read at one of the sittings of the Evangelical Alliance fully justifies this opinion. It was a grand paper, full of noble and sparkling sentences, and was spoken with great impressiveness and effect; still the fire did not actually blaze out; it was there, evidently enough, but it never flashed forth as we believe it would have done under some circumstances. When Dr. Storrs was done, I said 'There is a man who can do absolutely whatever he likes with human language.'"

What Boston Needs.—Dr. Parker says also: "We do not need a mere controversialist in the city of Boston, but we do want a man who, when occasion requires, could take his place in doctrinal contention, with adequate scholarship, eloquence, and dignity. It would be easy for me now to name a white-haired London minister, known and honored far and wide, who could draw Boston after him as a sympathetic and powerful preacher of Christ. If he went to the city of Boston for five, or seven years, he might double his influence and add to his work, which is hardly possible for any minister who is surrounded by the peculiar ecclesiastical conditions of English life. I do not think it is fair to name the minister to whom I refer, but I shall be prepared to do so if Boston should invite me to give an opinion upon the future of its Congregationalism."

Mormons Returning to Nauvoo.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: A quarter of a century ago, the followers of Joseph Smith, founder and first prophet of Mormonism, were expelled by force of arms from their homes at Nauvoo, by the enraged citizens of Illinois. During the turbulent scenes incident to the violent expulsion of this strange sect, Smith lost his life, and now, after twenty-five years of exile a movement is on foot for the re-establishment of the Mormons at their old seat—Nauvoo. The Prophet Joseph will remove thither in a few weeks, and set the presses to work, to print a newspaper, magazine, and tracts, to aid the Mormon propaganda in disseminating their faith. When Brigham dies, Joseph will succeed to the prophetship of Mormonism, and then the headquarters of the faith, which have excited so much attention, will be re-established in the very place from which it was banished only twenty-five years ago.

Womans' Board.—The Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions was held in Boston, January 6–7. There was a large attendance of delegates from different parts of the country and Canada. Six missionaries have been sent out during the year, and the Board has adopted several married ladies already abroad. Thirteen seminaries and thirty smaller schools have been added to the list of those already under the charge of the Board. The total receipts for the year were $77,378.72, of which $31,678.98 remain in the treasury. The children's efforts netted nearly $7,000. The management of the Board remains unchanged.

Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D.—We deeply regret, says the *Observer*, to announce that this distinguished scholar and theologian has felt himself constrained, on account of his severe illness, to resign his office as Professor of Theology in the Union Theological Seminary in this city. The only hope of his restoration to perfect health, as decided by his medical adviser, is in entire exemption for a considerable time from that intellectual work to which he has so long and faithfully been devoted. We share in the reluctance which was felt by the Board of Directors in yielding to the necessity of accepting his resignation, in the hope that the Seminary may again enjoy his invaluable services. Meantime Professor Smith is retained as Professor Emeritus, with proper provision for his well-earned salary.

Brattle Square.—The new church for the Brattle Square Congregation, Boston, is one of the most elegant and complete in that city. It was dedicated week before last. The most imposing thing about the interior is the organ. On one side is scored in the old black-letter notes, the beautiful hymn, "Nearer, my God to Thee." On the opposite side is scored the well-known tune, Brattle Street, with the words: "While thee I seek, protecting Power"—which tune and words were first sung in this country in the Brattle Square church. Rev. Dr. Lothrup, a pastor of some thirty years' standing, preached an impressive sermon on the opening of the new house.

News Summary.

General Items.

In 1873, Denver claims to have done a business of $15.000,000, and increased its population 5,000.

The citizens of Santa Rosa propose to raise, by a special tax, $20,000 for the general improvement of the town.

W. H. Cole has leased a granite quarry on the Branciforte, near Santa Cruz, and will ship stone to San Francisco.

Montana has a population of about 20,000. The production of silver and gold amounted to $3,000,000 last year.

The buildings at the intersection of New Montgomery and Jackson Streets are fast disappearing, and new ones will be erected in their stead.

Captain J. B. Thomas will erect twenty-three frame houses on his lots at the corner of Leavenworth and Jackson Streets, and other improvements in the vicinity are contemplated.

The blockade on the south side of Washington Street, near Sansome, is still in force, and day after day the toes and shins of pedestrians are bruised in a very annoying manner.

Suit has been entered in the District Court at Pioche, against the Meadow Valley Mill and Mining Company, to recover one-ninth of the mine, and $150,000 damages.

Good farming lands in Lane County, Oregon, are worth $35 to $40 per acre. In Eugene, eggs are worth 25 cents per dozen, and sheep from $3 to $4 per head.

A Pennsylvania manufacturing establishmen. has begun discharging men for telling falsehoods. This plan, if generally carried out, would be apt to paralyze the industries of the country.

The establishment of a jute factory at Santa Clara is considered to be a settled matter. About $150,000 have already been subscribed to the project, and a suitable location is being selected.

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society has recovered judgment against James R. Duff and others, in the Fourth District Court, for foreclosure of mortgage, with $7,945.07 gold coin.

The new Central Market, at the corner of Sutter and Dupont Streets, promises to work an acceptable improvement on the neighborhood by forcing the owners of buildings in the southern part of Dupont Street to lease them to a decent class of tenants.

The population of Boston, based on the Assest sor's returns for 1873, will be, May 1, 1874, 357,254, divided as follows: Boston, 308,875; Charlestown, 32,040; West Roxbury, 10,361; Brighton, 5,978..

According to the Territorial Treasurer, total property valuation of Colorado Territory has increased from $16,015,425 in 1870 to $35,669,030 in 1873. By the census of 1870, the population of the Territory was 39,864. The population at present, based on the September vote, is 104,860.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the validity of the Montgomery Avenue assessment or tax is to be rendered during the present month, and, if favorable, the price of bonds will be raised by the Commissioners from 85 to 90 cents. If unfavorable, the price will not be affected, as the remedy will then lie with the Legislature.

The Los Angeles *Express* says it is reported that a project is on foot for a narrow-gauge road to the Cerro Gordo mines, the erection of a refinery in Los Angeles, and of new smelting works at the mines. It is stated that the Cerro Gordo people are willing to subscribe $150,000 towards the necessary capital.

Levi Strauss & Co. have commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court, against A. B. Elfelt & Co., to recover $20,000 damages for alleged infringement of a pantaloons pocket improvement. The improvement is one which prevents the ripping of the seams. Jacob W. Davis, of Reno, was the inventor.

An inventory and appraisement of the estate of John M. Martin has been filed in the Probate Court. It embraces real estate valued at $42,400 and personal property amounting to $52,215.50 including $30,559 cash on hand, making a total of $94,651.50. A few days previous to his death, Martin sold his clothing business on Montgomery Street for $30,000.

The Stanislaus *News* of the 31st says: Last Saturday we traveled through some twenty or thirty miles of our county, and conversed quite freely with many farmers. Much of the ground is already seeded to grain, and a considerable portion of it is up and looking well; still there are yet many thousands of acres plowed, but not sown on account of the wetness of the soil. A week of dry weather is now requisite, so that much of the lands can be seeded.

They have an "advertising grab" in the Massachusetts State House. The Boston *Journal* exposes it. The cost of advertising hearings by the legislative committee has increased from $282 in 1867, to $9,366 in 1873. The latest newspaper established in Boston drew more than $2,000 for this branch of service, and some of the charges were much above regular rates. The officers, it seems, made no regular inquiries into the subject.

In order to cover up their tracks, and to prevent the odium of increasing taxation, the South Carolina ring has raised the assessments in the State from $150,000,000 to $176,000,000. The importance of this change, says the Charleston *News*, is very clear. A tax of fifteen miles on $150,000,000 would amount to $2,225,000; while a tax of the same rate on $176,000,000 would amount to $2,640,000. Difference in favor of the rings, $415,000.

A company of which Senator Jones of Nevada, Wm. Hamilton of the Telegraph Stage Line, E. Burke, proprietor of the Big Blue mine, and Mr. S. Boushey of Los Angeles, are members, have purchased a large tract of the petroleum lands in the north part of the latter city, and they will at once proceed to develop their property by putting down wells, and erecting a refinery.

One of the handsomest residences in the city has recently been completed by David Porter, on the northeast corner of Powell and California Streets. The view is very fine, while the location is at the same time easy of access. The cost of lot and mansion was about $50,000. On the south-west corner of the same streets, Leland Stanford is about to erect a magnificent residence to make way for which the building put up by the former owner, Julia Dean Hayne, has been removed.

The Los Angeles *Express* of January 29th says: "There was a novel gathering at the house of L. Holloway, at Florence, last night. Some fifty of the neighbors assembled there to hold what was termed a 'cotton picking.' A good time was had. The event celebrated was the successful raising of a few experimental cotton plants from the seed. Some fifty pounds of a very fine quality of cotton was picked from the bolls, and the capacity of the soil and climate of Florence for raising this valuable product was satisfactorily demonstrated by this experiment."

Claverack, Columbia Co. N. Y.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dear Sir:—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a great many years, until, accidently, I saw one of yonr books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude, Mrs. A. W. Williams.

Special Notices.

As a Specimen of the Skill and Excellence of the work done by A. Nahl, San Francisco's, favorite artist, a splendid picture of a beautiful lady in Tucker's show window, may be regarded as a model. No charge for inspecting it, nor for this notice.

For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to Bradley & Rulofson's, 429 Mongomery St., San Francisco. Closed on Sunday.

For the very best PHOTOGRAPH PAINTING go to EMILY R. EASTMAN, at 426 Kearny street. jan30

The advantages gained by the use of *Glines' Patent Slate Roofing Paint* are too many and important to introduce to our readers in a brief notice. We can only refer them to the advertisement in this issue and to a special article which we shall publish soon.

One of the most enterprising and conscientious business men of San Francisco is Ludorff. Active, energetic, always alive to the wants of his patrons, his Family Dry Goods Emporium No. 15 Third Street, between Market and Stevenson, is fast becoming one of the sights of San Francisco, and with its crowds of customers and hosts of Clerks, fairly rivals the Postoffice for bustle and business. We heartily recommend Mr. Ludorff to our patrons.

A new invention invariably meets with opposition and doubt as to its merits, more especially if the article is edible, the public being slow to overcome its scruples. The patent for manufacturing butter from suet is one of the latest innovations of chemical science; to taste it with the knowledge of what it is, is to depreciate it; to eat it with the belief that it is butter fresh from the churn, compels paterfamilies to praise the dairy produce. We have tasted the butter manufactured by the California Butter Company, 405 and 407 Sansome St., and it is without doubt first-class. It is good in every way for the table and cooking purposes, and makes beautiful, light, flaky pastry. Above all, there are two pounds in a roll, and it keeps any length of time, in any climate, without becoming rancid.

MARRIAGES.

MOORE-DAVIS—In Pacheco, at the residence o the bride's parents, February 5th, by Rev. W. J. Clark, Mr. H. A. Moore, of San Francisco, to Miss Mary Davis, of Pacheco.

COFFIN-TAFFT—In this city, January 24th, by the Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., Joseph W. Coffin, of New York City, to Lotta F., daughter of the late Dexter Tafft.

PRAY-WILLEY—In Santa Cruz, January 26th, by the Rev. S. H. Willey, Amasa Pray, Jr., to Annie B. Willey.

PERGER-PFLUGER—In this city, January 26th, by Rev. James H. Warren, Henry Perger to Sarah A Pfluger, both of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

ENSIGN-SHREWSBURY — In this city at the Morton House, January 19th, by Rev. Dr. Stone, Samuel Ensign, of Pescadero, to Bettie L. Shrewsbury, of Los Angeles.

HEISE-EVANS—In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, February 6th, by Rev. Mr. Hemphill, Chas. Edward Heise to Nellie, second daughter of the late Col. Albert S. Evans.

GUNN-CROCKER—In Sacramento, February 2d, by the Rev. Dr. Dwinell, J. O. B. Gunn to Kate E. Crocker.

DEATHS.

MANN—In this city, January 21st, of diptheria, Willie C Mann, only child of Mrs Emily M. Mann and the late Wm. L. Mann of New York, aged 4 years ond 2 months.

CARLTON—In this city, January 29th, Mariette H., only daughter of Harriete C., and the late Daniel L. Carlton, aged 20 years.

HOWDEN—In this city, at the Lick House, Feb. 3d, James Howden, chemist, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 38 years.

MACK—In Franklin Township, Sacramento Co., February 4th. Louisa A., wife of Chas. Mack, a native of Massachusetts, aged 37 years.

BLATCHLEY—In New Haven, Conn., January 8, suddenly, Joel S. Blatchley, formerly of San Francisco, and a member of the California Bar, aged 44 years.

MULCAHY—In this city, January 28th, at 9:30 A. M., Rev. M. Mulcahy, pastor of the First Baptist Church of San Francisco.

HARWOOD—In this cith, January 29th, Thomas Harwood, a native of Bolton, Eng., aged 57 years.

FREY—In Sacramento, January 24th, Henry Frey, a native of Switzerland, aged 50 years.

HOSMER—In Bath, Placer county, Henry M. Hosmer, late of Camden, Maine, aged 34 years.

LANDER—In Martinez, January 17th, Cyrus W. Lander, late County Judge of Contra Costa county, aged 44 years.

DR. ABORN { OFFICES AND LABORATORY

NO. 213 GEARY ST.

Speedy and Radical Cures of the most obstinate and long-standing cases of

Nasal Catarrh, Ozena, Deafness, Discharges from the Ears, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Also, Stomach Disorders, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Nervous Affections, Etc., Etc.

Office Hours—10½ A. M. to 3 P. M.; 6 to 7½ P. M.

200 PIANOS & ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Agents wanted for the sale of Water's Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-schools, Etc., Etc.

True Merit Appreciated.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy For sale everywhere. 4

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS!

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using

GLINES' PATENT Slate Roofing Paint.

Agents Wanted in Every Town.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this slate may be made to last from twenty to twenty-five years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One-third the Cost of Re-shingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The slate is fire-proof against sparks of flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one, and appears from the fact that Insurance Companies make the

Same Tariff as for Slated Roofs.

For tin and iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks or scales. For Cemetery fences it is particularly adapted, as it will not corrode in the most exposed places. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt, can be made watertight at a small expense.

The Slate Paint is

Extremely Cheap.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, or over four hundred feet of tin or iron. Price, ready for use, is four dollars per gallon, with a liberal discount to the trade.

No Tar Used in This Composition,

Therefore it does not affect the water from the roof, if turned off from the cistern for the first one or two rains.

The Paint has a very heavy body, but is easily applied with a 4 or 6-inch paste brush.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them, and gives a new substantial roof, that will last for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their place and keeps them there. It fills up all the holes in Tin or Felt roofs, and stops the leaks, one coat being equal to five of ordinary paint.

The color of the Slate when first applied is dark purple, changing in about a month to a light uniform slate color, and is,

To all Intents and Purposes, Slate.

Although a slow dryer, rain will not affect it in the least one hour after applying.

Packages sent to any part of the country by Express, C. O. D., at the following prices:

If less than five gallons, or if ordered to be sent as freight, the money must accompany the order.

10 lbs. Cement for large holes or cracks, $5.

1 Gal. Can Paint...	$ 4 00	10 Gal. Keg Paint..	$36 50
2 Gal. Can Paint...	7 75	15 Gal. Keg Paint..	52 50
5 Gal. Can Paint...	17 50	20 Gal. (½ barrel) .	65 00

1 BARREL, $123.

Roofs examined, estimates given, and, when required, will be thoroughly repaired and warranted. Orders respectfully solicited.

For full information, recommendations from Insurance Companies, and other editorials from the leading newspapers, or a sample shingle coated with Slate, address, NEW YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE E. GLINES, Proprietor, No. 6 Cedar street, New York City, or

A. W. JENKINS, General Agent for Pacific Coast, P. O. BOX, 106 OAKLAND. Office, Room No. 20, Parker House.

WEED

SEWING MACHINE

Is the best, simplest, most effective, and durable.

The late improved SELF-ADJUSTABLE tensions (patented to the WEED MACHINE alone) enables it to do the finest and coarsest work *without* changing the needle, thread or tension.

If there is a WEED MACHINE on the Pacific Coast not working well, we will attend to it without any expense to the owner.

Buy no other until you have seen our improved upper and under tensions.

Send for descriptive circular and samples of work.

A. MEAD & CO., Agents, 153 New Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-1y

TO Sunday-schools THAT HAVE

Suspended during the rainy season now is the time to prepare for resuming. Send to the

American Tract Society 757 MARKET STREET,

and arrange for renewing your libraries from the *best assortment* of Sunday-school books on the coast.

Terms liberal on all purchasers.

A lot of *books at 50 per cent. discount*, but sold only to those who have opportunity to examine thoroughly before purchasing.

D. W. McLEOD, *Depositary.*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

☞Office of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society.—San Francisco, January 27th, 1874.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a dividend at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum was declared, on all deposits for the six months ending January 1st inst., the same payable immediately, and free from Federal tax. feb27 EDWARD MARTIN Secretary.

DEATH THROUGH NEGLECT.

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT THAT MANY valuable lives which might have been saved are sacrificed in consequence of not consulting DR. ABORN, 213 Geary Street, in season. It is also a fact that many allow themselves to suffer and die rather than avail themselves of his CURATIVE TREATMENT, as they are ashamed, they say, to go to a Doctor who advertises, being influenced by the bigoted and prejudiced to look on all advertising doctors as quacks, not taking time to investigate his merits or consider the circumstances for themselves. Many valuable lives thus come to an

UNTIMELY END,

which might have been saved, had they possessed independence enough to apply to a physician who is able to furnish OVERWHELMING EVIDENCES as to his WONDERFUL SKILL AND SUCCESS in curing all Head, Throat and Lung Diseases, even after the ordinary methods have failed.

In addition to the multitudinous testimonials of the extraordinary cures effected by DR. ABORN, which have already been published, and which excited astonishment wherever they have been read, extending the Doctor's fame as a wonderfully successful physician in the specialities to which he is devoted throughout the country, the following remarkable cases of cure are submitted to the thoughtful consideration of AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC. Facts such as they represent cannot be awakened, much less disproved, by carping and illiberal objections to the manner in which the Doctor conducts his practice. Confident in his superior ability to deal with ears, throat and lung diseases, he does not hesitate to publish convincing proofs of the fact, with which his grateful patients furnish him, for the benefit of the afflicted. He is actuated by no other motive than to widen his sphere of usefulness as much as possible, so that SUFFERING MAY BE DIMINISHED AND HEALTH AND HAPPINESS ENJOYED.

CONSUMPTION.

A WONDERFUL CURE.

The Patient Gains 15 Pounds in Tweuty-eight Days.

State of California, } ss.
City and County of San Francisco. }

I hereby certify that I applied to DR. ABORN about four weeks ago to consult him in regard to disease of the lungs, from which I was then suffering in a very violent form. I had a distressing cough, copious expectorations, shortness of breath, and heavy pains in my side. So utterly enfeebled was my strength that I was confined to my bed, and reduced to a mere skeleton, having lost some forty pounds of my usual weight. The physicians who attended me considered my case hopeless, and said that I could not live over Spring. In this state I was induced to consult DR. ABORN, who immediately explained to me the nature of my complaint, and gave me hope of speedy cure. When I called upon him I could hardly walk, and had to be assisted by a friend. No sooner had I placed myself under DR. ABORN'S treatment than I felt relieved; my cough commenced to leave me rapidly, the expectorations to cease, and my strength steadily increased. This advancement toward recovery has continued to the present time, and I feel assured that I shall soon be entirely well. Already I have gained fifteen pounds in flesh, and my appetite is fully restored. The speedy manner in which I have been rescued, so to speak, from the jaws of death, through the extraordinary skill of DR. ABORN, who has proved himself so signally successful in dealing with such cases as mine, seems to be something marvelous; and I make this statement for the benefit of the afflicted, whose sufferings, like mine, may appear to have passed the pale of medical treatment.

J. F. BAILY, Residence at Pleasanton, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1874.

[Seal.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

Lung and Heart Disease

ACCOMPANIED WITH

CATARRH & THROAT AFFECTION.

The Patient Gains 17 Pounds in a Month—Proof of the Permanency of his Cure.

A few weeks ago I issued a card, stating that I had been almost miraculously cured of Catarrh, Throat, Lung and Heart Disease by DR. ABORN, 213 Geary street. I placed myself under the Doctor's care just one month ago; I have not enjoyed as good health for years as I do at present. During the month I have gained seventeen (17) pounds. I give this card in addition to the one published three weeks ago, not only to inform the afflicted where they may be cured, but to confirm the fact that I have had no relapse, but have continued to grow stronger.

WM. H. REES, No. 183 Mission street. San Francisco, January 6, 1874.

A Remarkable Cure of CATARRH and BRONCHIAL AFFECTION.

The Proprietor of Cook's Stone Quarry, Folsom, Recovers from his Ailments, and Gains 14 Pounds in two Months.

I hereby certify that I have been affected for seven or eight years with a Bronchial affections, and for some time past with Catarrh and Deafness. I had a troublesome cough, and was run down in health. Two months ago I placed myself under the care of DR. ABORN, 213 Geary street, San Francisco, under whose treatment I commenced to gain in health at once, and have continued to improve, until I am now quite well. Have gained in health fourteen (14) pounds. My general health seems to have been entirely restored. The speedy restoration of my health should induce others similarly affected to consult DR. ABORN,

WILLIAM COOK, Proprietor of Cook's Stone Quarry, Folsom, Cal. January 5, 1874.

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Home Circle.

Tired Mother's.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair;
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers holding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing overmuch;
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day—
We are so dull and thankless, and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
did not kiss more oft and tenderly
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night, when you sit down to rest,
You miss this elbow from your tired knee
This restless, curly head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly

If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into their grave had tripped.
I could not blame you for your heart-ache then

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the foot-prints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear it patter in my home once more;

If I could mend a broken doll to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky.—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But, ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;
My singing birdling from its nest has flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

The Light in the Window.

He plodded on, through sleet and snow with step awkward and shuffling, yet with a certain resolution in it. Other men might have turned aside, unwilling to breast the full force of such a storm. Not so Daniel Newton—"Shuffling Dan," his fellow-workmen called him. He was no favorite among them—silent, brooding, sullen fellow, they thought him—but he lived a life of which they understood very little. It had been consecrated for fourteen years to one object; and there was in it an element of chivalrous self-sacrifice of which he was utterly unconscious himself. He passed a store, where some of his comrades were lounging, then the forge, with its door invitingly open, and the bright-red light streaming out of it cheerily, into the murky, gathering night. For a moment he was tempted just to go in and warm himself a little in that glow: but he shook his shaggy head, and turned away. "She'll be waitin'," he said, as he drew up the collar of his coarse coat; "little lamb, she'll be waitin'." And then as if the thought had given new life, he plodded on valiantly!

On through sleet and snow, till he came at last in front af a low cottage, standing in the midst of a square lot. A light streamed forth from its front window over the white pathway. It had shone there for him every winter nightfall for many a year; and he never saw the beacon-day without blessing his "little lamb" over and over again. How warm she had kept his heart! And yet among the hard things in his life, people who took the trouble to speak of him at all, always reckoned "that crippled child." When his wife died, and left him her hour-old-baby to bring up as best he could, they commiserated him, and wondered what he was to do. And when it was found that the child would never be able to walk, they thought his burden was heavier than he could well bear. But *he* knew—only he could not have told them or reasoned about it—what had been his sweet compensation. At first, to be sure, it was a hard blow when he found the little one he loved was not quite like other children—that she never would come toddling down the path to meet him, clinging to his hard hands with rosy little fingers—but this very grief about her made his love all the more tender.

She was the one idea of his life. The only absorbing feeling he had ever known was for her. He had liked her mother well enough; but it had been an ordinary, commonplace regard until she died and left this tender, blue-eyed blossom, which he was half afraid to touch. The child consecrated the mother's memory, and he cared for her dead more than he had ever cared for her living. But it was little Eunice who filled his heart full, and sat on his throne queen-regent forevermore. He had her nursed carefully, and he cheerfully gave up every hour of his life to the task of being father and mother to her, both in one. When she was old and strong enough to sit in a little wheeled chair in which she could trundle herself about in the room, his delight knew no bounds. In summer she was always at the open door *to meet him; and in winter her cheery* lamp burned always in the cottage window. When twelve years old, she herself proposed to keep house for him. There were three rooms in their little cottage, all on one floor, besides the unfurnished garret overhead. From room to room of these three she could trundle herself around. She contrived to do a good many household tasks; and, with a neighbor hired to come and help each day, she managed nicely, and was the proudest of little housewives. Of late, however, she had been growing weaker, and her father had insisted that she should not be left alone at all. So the neighbor who helped her staid all day now, but went home at night when Dan came; for he was not ready to give up the pleasure of having his darling quite to himself in the long evenings.

Now, as he entered the yard, his step grew quicker. All that was shuffling and uncertain passed out of his manner, and he walked with the strong, firm tread of one sure of his welcome. Drawing near, he saw her face at the window, which the light illumined—a face of almost ideal beauty. Not the features so much—when you annalyzed them they were far from regular, and bore a c rious likeness of his own. But the great blue eyes were full of light, the color came and went on the cheeks in faint pink flushes, and the skin was transparent as the most delicate crystal. Around this wistful, loving, waiting face floated a mass of soft golden hair, like the halos you see sometimes in old pictures around the brows of saints. When she saw him, the blue eyes kindled, then the face disappeared from the window, and when he opened the door there she was in front of it, with her lips uplifted for his kiss. The neighbor stood by, her things on ready to go, and it struck Dan that there was a look of pity on her face.

"You'd better not get to near that child with those wet things on," she said kindly. "She's but a weak little thing, and she mustn't take cold."

He started back remorsefully, and did not go up to the girl again until he had taken all his wet things off in his own room, and made himself quite dry and tidy. By this time the neighbor was gone, and he and Eunice sat down together to the supper which waited. He had the keen, hungry appetite of a workingman, but it did not keep him from noticing, presently, that the food on his child's plate remained untouched. He laid down his knife and fork, and looked at her anxiously.

"Ain't you going to keep father company a little, deary? You ain't never hearty, I know, but I want to see you eat something."

She smiled faintly.

"You know you don't let me work any more, father; and I can't get hungry like you, that are busy all day, working for me."

"Yes, lamb, for you," he repeated, as if the words gave him pleasure. "God knows its all for you, and he knows how thankful I am to have you to work for. Folks talk about my lot bein' hard, but that's all they know. I wouldn't change places with no man. So long as he leaves me you, I'll never doubt that God loves me."

The girl sighed, and a look of white pain quivered a moment about her lips.

Take me up, father," she said, half an hour after, as they sat before the bright fire together. No mother's touch could have been more tender than that rough man's as he lifted the little twisted form into his arms, and laid the sunny head against his bosom. She rested there for a while, silently, looking fondly up into his face, and now and then touching his cheeks gently with her thin fingers. At last said, with an air earnest, yet slightly hesitating: "You do believe God loves you, don't you, father?"

"Yes, lamb, yes; so long's he leaves me you."

"But if he didn't leave me," she persisted, "wouldn't you believe that, too, was because he loved you?"

The man's face darkened with a sudden, sick terror.

"Look here," said he, in a voice of passionate entreaty, "don't talk about that, don't! It couldn't be love, no way, that wouldn't leave you. You're all I've got, child—all. God don't want to take all away, does he? That ain't love?

The girl streached her arm up and drew it around his neck, and laid her face on his shoulder to hide the tears she could not keep back. But she made no answer. After a while he asked a sudden question, breathlessly, as if a suspicion had pierced him with a pang too sharp to be borne:

"Has Dr. Peters been here to-day, Eunice"

She trembled a little, but she answered quietly, "Yes, father."

"And he says you're goin', does he, the way your mother went? Child don't you believe him! You shan't go. My love will keep you alive. Hasn't it kept you, now, fourteen year? Why, the doctor said you wouldn' live, the first time he laid you in my arms! But you have lived, and here you are, and here I'll hold you. Hasn't my love kept you so long?"

"Your love, and God's love, father. But what if he thinks, now, that it's time for me to go home?"

And then they sat on silently, for a long, still hour; and the wood fire burning brightly, and now and then a brand dropped on the hearth, and that and the storm outside were the only sounds which broke the stillness, save when once or twice, a great gasping sob tore up from Shuffling Dan's deep chest. At last he bent over, and turned his girl's face toward him, and looked into it with eager, hungry eyes.

"It'll be a sorry world, lamb," he said, "when you're not in it—when there's nobody waitin' at the door, and no light burnin' in the winder."

She looked up, her blue eyes full of tears.

"Father," she said gently, "don't you know you've told me sometimes, how the thought that I was waitin' made it easy for you to get home, when the storms drove ever so hard, and kept you from wantin' to turn into store or tavern?"

"Yes, lamb, yes; but what'll keep me on my way when you are gone?" he answered bitterly.

"I thought of the times you'd said that, father, after Dr. Peters went away to-day: and I wondered if it wasn't God's love that was going to take me to the heavenly home, so as to make it easier for you to come. I'll wait for you there, father; and I won't be lame any more, and I'll come to meet you, when you get on that threshold—as I never could here—strong and free, father, strong and free. Won't it make it easy for you to come on, in spite of storms, and not turn aside by the way, when you know I'm waitin' there, just as sure as ever I waited here?"

But the father said nothing. He only held her against his aching heart, with a grasp that almost hurt her, as if to ease his pain—held her till bedtime came, and then carried her to her room, and left her there with a long, sad, silent kiss. Once alone, the passion of his agony clutched him in its grasp; but he suffered no sound to escape him which should reach her ears. Rigid as stone he sat before the fire, and never heeded when the room grew cold, and the last brand burned out and fell into gray ashes.

After that night he never returned again to the subject. He saw that she failed every day, but he could not talk about it, and she understood him too well to urge him. Every day he went to his work; now was not the time to fail, when she needed unwonted luxuries, and might need them no one knew how long. Every night he came home to her, his cheek pallid with apprehension. At last she grew too weak to sit up any more, and lay patiently all day on her little bed, bearing without a moan her torturing pain, and never forgetting at night to have the lamp put in the window—the beacon-light for the father coming home.

Just at the last, there was a time when all knew that the end was near. That week her father did not go to his work. There was money enough for all she would ever need in this life and more. So, motionless, except when he could do something for her comfort, he sat all day long by her pillow, and watched her, save when sometimes his agony grew too mighty to be borne, and he had to rush away from her, out under the desolate sky, where the winter winds were blowing, and shriek out the madness of his woe to the pitiless heavens. Eunice watched him, too, in her turn, with loving, anxious, searching gaze, but she saw no hope in his face. She knew that he was hardening his heart. There came a night, at length, when he was with her alone. A woman who had come to watch had fallen asleep in the other room. Dan would not waken her—he was greedy of every moment in which he could have his girl all to himself. So he sat as usual, looking at her silently, and she as silently gazed back into his face with her great, far-seeing blue eyes. At last she said:

"Then I must not wait for you there, father? You won't come?"

He looked at her with startled gaze. He had never thought of the matter in that light before. She waited a moment, and then went on.

"I thought you'd *want* to come, father. I thought you'd see how God meant to draw you to him by taking me first. And I thought I could die easy, feelin' sure of your comin', and then wait for you there a little while. But you won't *see* God's love; and you won't *feel* that I'm waitin'

Something touched his heart at last—her look, perhaps, or her words, or her tone of piteous pleading, or all these combined. He sank sobbing on his knees beside her.

"God pity me!" he gasped; God forgive me! Wait for me there, lamb—"I'll come surely, I'll walk in his way."

Does not my story fitly end here, where Eunice's work ended? Her life went out, after that painlessly and quietly. Her hand was in her father's to the very last, and he murmured, in answer to the appeal in her dying eyes, I'll come, lamb, *surely*.

He buried his girl beside her mother; but to him she is not dead. He believes, simple, literal soul, that God's love has given one of the many mansions, and that she waits for him there at its window, her face illumined by a light that will never grow dim or fade away.—*From Louisa Chandler Moulton's Bedtime Stories.*

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LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M (Daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento "making close connection at Napa with stages for *Sonoma.*"

12.00 NOON (Sundays excepted) Stockton Stmr (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Delano and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (daily)—Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

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"Daily"—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, and 10.30 P. M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—11.45 P. M.

"Sundays only"—10 30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P. M.

From *San Francisco* to *Alameda.*

"Daily"—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 10.30 P.M.

"Sundays only"—11.00 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

From *San Francisco* to *Fruit Vale.*

"Daily, except Sundays"—7.00, 9.00, and 10.00 A.M.; 5.00 and 10.30 P.M.

From *San Francisco* to *Brooklyn.*

"Daily"—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 8.10 and 9.20 P.M.

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"Sundays only"—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; and 12.30 P.M.

From *Brooklyn* to *San Francisco.*

"Daily"—6.40, 7.40, 8 40, 9.40 and 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 2.40, 4 40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.50, 9.00 and 10.10 P.M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5.35 A.M.

"Sundays only"—11.40 A.M., and 1.25 P.M.

From *Alameda* to *San Francisco.*

"Daily"—7.00, 8.03, and 9.00 A.M.; 3.00, 3.58, 5.00, 6.08 and 7.00 P.M.

"Daily, except Sundays"—5.30 and 11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

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From *Fruit Vale* to *San Francisco.*

"Daily except Sundays"—6.55, 8.00, and 11.05 A. M.; 3.55 and 6.05 P.M.

From *Oakland* to *San Francisco.*

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule Commencing, Apr. 6, 1873.

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LEAVE—			
San Francisco..	8.40 A. M.	*3.20 P. M.	†4.40 P. M.
San Jose... Arr.	11.10 A. M.	5.40 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Gilroy.....Arr.	12.45 P. M.	.....	.....
Pajaro.... Arr.	2.00 P. M.	.....	.....
Castroville Arr.	2.45 P. M.	.....	.....
Salinas....Arr	3.10 P. M.	.....	.....
Hollister.. Arr	2.30 P. M.	.....	.....
TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose only.	San Jose only.	Through Train.
LEAVE—			
Hollister.....	.....	.....	11.10 A. M.
Salinas.....	.....	.....	10.45 A. M
Castroville.....	.....	.....	11.16 A. M.
Pajaro.	.....	.....	11.59 A. M.
Gilroy.....	.....	.....	1.25 P. M.
San Jose.....	†6.30 A. M.	7.50 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
San Fr'co, arr.	8.50 A. M.	10.10 A. M.	5.25 P. M.

*Saturdays at 2.30 P. M. †Sundays excepted.

An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9.30 A.M.. Returning will leave San Jose at 5.50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.—Through Trains leave San Francisco at 4.15 A.M, arrive at San Francisco at 1.00 A.M.

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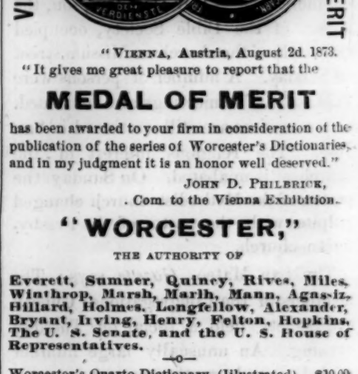

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Useful Information.

Life in a Boarding-House.

In looking through those which are considered first-class boarding-houses, it will be found that the best people living therein are, from necessity, occupying apartments for a season, and are not permanently settled. Right-minded persons, those accustomed to house comforts, and especially families who have children, cannot long be contented in boarding-houses. The contact with a promicuous class becomes unendurable—the presence of common or inferior parties at meal times proves destructive to appetite and digestion. There are so many unpleasant incidents to be met and combatted in boarding-houses, that families which, from any circumstances, have been constrained to make their homes in them, find that the trials encountered are quite equal to those of housekeeping, and that the influence of a house full of disaffected persons is beyond their control. It is quite impossible to find a boarding-house where the majority of inmates do not consider themselves unfairly treated. Mrs. Lazybones, who never hangs up her own night-dress, nor dusts her own toilet, is is wroth with the slovenly chamber-maid. Mr. and Mrs. Impecunious, who have just broken up housekeeping, where they consumed a bunch of celery every day for dinner, are "not going to remain in that house, where they are scrimped in every delicacy." All have different complaints to enter, and are on the alert for an opportunity to make known their grievances, or to find some fellow-sufferer with whom to talk over the distresses of the situation.

It is very much the custom of young married couples to board, as they can in this manner maintain a style of living with which they would be obliged entirely to dispense did they keep house. They will live on the third or fourth floor of a boarding-house, and undergo many discomforts for the sake of residing in a brown stone house in a fashionable neighborhood. The lack of wisdom in beginning life where a woman is thrown out of her sphere by having no domestic cares to occupy her mind, or to educate her in the art of housekeeping, is obvious. She is unable to minister to her husband's comfort, and can make no preparation for his welcome at night but to dress herself like a doll to receive him—which attraction will likely enough be misconstrued by the dandy who sits opposite her at the table, into an effort to attract his notice. If her husband's coffee is unpalatable, she cannot remedy it, and she finally grows unconscious of the fact that it is her special province to attend to his welfare at home.

There are scores of men who can date their life-long unhappiness from contaminating their wives with the influence of life in a boarding-house. In all these establishments, it will be found that there is about the same mixture of society and persons of peculiar character. The families who occupy the most expensive apartments keep to themselves, avoid the other boarders, and appear to be only holding on until the season ends, that they may make a change. The married couples without children visit around in each others' rooms talk over the "poor table," the "disagreeable landlady," or to wonder "where Mrs. Blank's husband is," and what hour the young gentlemar who occupies the room above returned home on the night before. And this is called life!

What's the Matter?

In the early history of the city there was no enterprise within the means of our people which was not carried out, if the necessities of the times demanded it. We have more wealth now, but public enterprise does not run in the same direction. It has been noticed that within the past year no cooperative establishment of any magnitude has been erected—no extensive manufacturing business gone into—and that a general supineness has overtaken all kinds of business, excepting stock gambling only. This demoralizing occupation daily enlarges its transactions, while the mechanical pursuits are at a stand-still, or on the decline. Such a state of affairs cannot be contemplated but with regret. —*Call.*

"That's what the matter"! The gambling virus is in our blood: and whatever, enterprise is commenced, it has come to be the fashion to manipulate the stock for the benefit of a "ring" on the inside, rather than push the business for the good of the stockholders.

Then, too, it requires coin to carry on any manufacturing or mechanical enterprise; but the industrious, honest mechanic may hunt the street long, and then fail to find a money-lender who will help him on unless he has the solid collateral to put up as security. It will *pay* better to loan on stocks; and as for developing the resources of the State, and encouraging home manufactures —when they can't get one and a half to two per cent. elsewhere, they will give a hand to that, perhaps.

Examiners' Report on the City Hall.

In accordance with a request of the Board of Supervisors, delicately backed up by a fee of $1,000, Messrs Farquharson and Gaynor, architects, have made certain estimates on the work completed and proposed to be done on the City Hall; the gist of which we append.

The amount of work now under contract and in progress, will, when completed, raise the walls of the main building to the level of the second-story floor, or a height of 34 feet above the terrace level; and will complete the walls and roof of the Record Hall. The cost of the work to this point will then have been—including grading of park and all expenses—about the sum of $1,460,000, as per statement of the Secretary of the Commission.

We find that the cost of completing the building—without the two McAllister Street wings—as per plans and specifications, including the boundary fence and work on the park grounds, would be the sum of $2,648,060. The cost of building the two wings fronting on *McAllister Street would be, if carried out in a* corresponding manner to the other work, the sum of $746,000. The total cost of the building would then be $4,854,060, and it could be completed in three years and a half.

The cost of finishing the building in part, so far as to render it fit for occupation by the Municipal and County Officers, omitting for the present the two McAllister Street wings, all the towers, the porticos, the granite steps, the exterior cement work, the lower hall dome, the central court piazzas, the steam-heating, and all the balustrades, together with the boundary fence and work on grounds, would be the sum of $1,793,364; and the time required for the execution of that amount of work would be two years.

New Houses.

The coincidence of a man's moving into a new house and dying soon after has frequently been a subject of remark, and there is an avoidable cause—the house is moved into before the walls and plaster and the wood are sufficiently dried. Sometimes the cause of death is the poisonous character of the water conveyed through new lead pipes. No water for drinking or cooking purposes should be used in a building supplied with new lead pipes, in whole or in part, for at least one month after the water has been used daily; this gives time for a protecting coating to form on the inner surface of the pipes, when their chemical change from contact with water generally ceases.

But the damp materials of the house have the most decided effect, especially on persons over fifty years old, or of frail constitutions; whreeas if the person were in the full vigor of life and health, not even an inconvenience would be experienced.

In building a new house, or on going to live in another locality where the water supply is not far from the house, it should be ascertained with the utmost certainty that the spring or well is higher than the privies or barn-yards. Insidious and fatal forms of decline and typhoid very often result from persons drinking water which is drained from the localities named.

The safest plan, and the only safe plan for furnishing dwellings with the most healthful and unobjectionable water, is to have a water-tight cistern, and let the water from the roof of the house or barn, or other outhouses, be conveyed into it through a box of sand several yards long, this box to rest on a board, or cemented bottom and sides, so that no outside water could get into it. —*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Are Manufactures Desirable?

A good illustration of what manufactures can do for a town, may be found in the history of Canton, Ohio, where Ball's Reapers and Mowers are made. When the inventor went there, it was one of the dullest and least productive towns in the State, retrograding in wealth and population. But some of the citizens appreciated the situation, and its possibilities for improvement. Ball asked for $10,000 to help start a manufactory: it was raised for him. In five years the town had doubled in population, and trebled its taxable valuation; and out of the investment had sprung two large agricultural implement manufactories, (employing 2500 men) one of plows exclusively, one of stoves and hollow ware, one of reaper and mower knives, one of saddlery hardware, two of horse rakes, one of farm wagons, one of cultivators, one of wrought iron bridges, one of soaps, and others of miscellaneous character. In supplying this large population, a market for farm produce has also been created, which is building up all the region round about, and carrying wealth and comfort into homes within a circuit of twenty miles.

Nearer home, we have the Pacific Rolling Mill Co., initiated by gentlemen who are determined to build up a permanent industry; and have constantly worked for the benefit of the stock-holders, with no desire to make rapid gains by running the stock up and down through tricks well known in the trade. To-day, it employs 200 operatives, many of whom have their cosy little homes near the Works; and is disbursing about $2000 weekly, to laborers directly and incidentally in their pay.

These are but two instances of hundreds which might be adduced, and go to show the results easily attainable by men who have the foresight and nerve to inaugurate and stand by manufactures, in building up centers of trade and influence. And this may be the experience of Oakland, if advantages so palpable are not allowed to lie unimproved by a supine indifference, or a stolid unbelief, until more wide-awake communities step in and bear off the prizes of enterprise and tact. Already Santa Clara is taking steps to secure a jute factory; Marysville, Sacramento, Stockton, Los Gatos and Los Angeles have their woolen mills; what shall *we* do to gain in population, wealth, and commercial supremacy?

Captain Hall was the commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an ancient physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully *for seven months. At the end of the time* he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had many times been led captive by a most debasing appetite. The prescription, which he afterward published, and by which so many drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm. Twice a day.

Seventy thousand dollars of the $100,000 of the capital stock of the Southern California Cooperative Warehouse and Shipping Association is already subscribed. Immediately arrangements will be made to construct a wharf at Wilmington, 750 feet in length.

The natural advantages of Los Angeles County are thus glowingly described in the *Herald.*

The mountains surrounding Los Angeles are undoubtedly the storehouse of more mineral *wealth than has ever been developed in a like* area of the earth's surface. The oil of San Fernando will unquestionably before long take rank as one of the richest products of the Pacific Coast. The Cerro Gordo mining region is already developed to an extent that makes it necessary that additional means of communication shall be immediately provided. The Panamint discoveries, wonderful as they already prove to be, are only the opening of the threshold. The Holcombe Valley mines are developing day by day a wonderful richness, and if the half that is told be true, the wonders of the Comstock lode will be repeated. Another grand discovery, this time of cinnabar, on the line between San Diego and San Bernardino counties, has been reported, and its richness seems to be authentically established. There is wealth enough lying buried in these various localities, and only waiting the hand of capital and labor, to support a city greater than this continent has ever seen.

There has been twenty thousand acers of public lands entered in Whatcom county during the last fiscal year. This proves that settlers appreciate the fact that this county offers very superior advantages to them. People should not infer from this that nearly all the lands are taken. Far from it. There are many thousands of acres of the best land in the Territory yet unoccupied within the limits of our county. Our citizens, in different parts of the county, who know of desirable lands not yet occupied, should communicate the fact through the columns of the *Mail*, so that new-comers may know where to turn to them when they arrive among us. Some people, we are told, are too selfish to give any information about the country; but these are very few, we hope. Every settler should see to it that all the land adjoining him is taken up by thrifty and industrious settlers, which will afford increased security and comfort, and enhance the value of his land.—*Bellingham Bay Mail.*

Unlike the many other products that have from time to time attracted the attention of California farmers, alfalfa not only fullfils all the expectations that were entertained of it when first introduced to our notice, but even exceeds them. It is quite well demonstrated that it is equally as good a corrective of malaria as either the sunflowers or the Australian gum tree. Its productiveness astonishes everybody, and the avidity with which domestic animals feed and the way they thrive on it, surpasses anything ever heard of. Hogs feed on all young and tender grasses and shoots, and it is well known that they prefer alfalfa, even in its advanced stages of growth, to any other vegetation. But we presume that no one ever suspected they would feed upon it in its dry state. Who, in short, ever heard of a hog eating hay? But several of our farmers inform us they have maintained herds of stock hogs, this winter, on alfalfa hay. This opens up a new and most profitable use for thus invaluable product, and makes it certain that no quantity can be produced so great that it cannot be readily converted into money.

The Puget Sound *Courier* has a vigorous railroad article, in which it gives facts regarding a valuable coal deposit in those parts.

The summit of Mt. Rainier is some forty-five or fifty miles from Budd's Inlet; bearing from Olympia a little south of east. In the vicinity of what is known as Packwood's pass, on the south side of Rainier and near its base, are the mines of coal to which we refer. The Messrs. Packwood—father and sons—first discovered these mines, and they know all about them. According to their accout, and we think they can be fully relied on, the vein of coal, where it is first met with, the "cropping," is at least thirty feet thick. The Packwoods stand ready to make known the whereabouts, and transfer their right to the mines to any railroad company that will undertake to improve them. It is well known that all the hard coal used on the Pacific Coast comes around Cape Horn from the eastern seaboard. It sells at the rate of thirty, forty, and even fifty dollars per ton in San Francisco, Portland and Victoria. Once our railroad is completed to Tenino, or thereabouts the wedge is driven for a vast influx of mineral wealth in Olympia, and hence to all parts of the world. While Lehigh coal sells at foundries on the Sound and in Victoria for forty dollars per ton, the Rainier article can be delivered upon the wharves in Olympia certainly at as low a figure as soft coal can be hauled here through the mud from Coal Bank—say ten dollars per ton.

The San Luis Obispo *Tribune* gives a decision of the Supreme Court in certain appealed tax cases, which is against the County in every instance. It draws a moral from this conclusion that competent persons should be elected as Assessors, to whom salaries commensurate with the duties required should be paid.

We understand that L. Landeker, L. M. Kaiser, C. W. Dana, and others, who are interested in several quicksilver mines in the Paderon Colorado Mining District, in this county, have sold out their mining interest for the sum of $36,000; the sum of $2,000 of which is to be paid down, $4,000 in one month, and the remainder by August 1st.

From the Marin County *Journal* we clip the following items.

The brick burning business at Corte Madera is a substantial interest. Messrs. Mellen & Co. burn 32,000 a day for the entire season, which extends from April 1st to November 1st, or nearly one million a month. During the past season they burned one kiln of twelve hundred thousand. Mr. Curlew also makes about two and a half millions a season.—— Bolinas cuts about 67,000 cords of wood a year, consisting of oaks and redwood. The best quality of mountain oak sells at the head of the bay at $7 per cord; live oak at $6; redwood, $4. Choppers work altogether by the cord, commanding $1.50 to $2.50 per cord.—— Lagunitas lake, the reservoir of the Marin County Water Company, has now about ninety million gallons, and from 12 to 15 millions of gallons a day is wasting. The capacity of this reservoir is said to be sufficient to supply San Francisco.

FLAX SEED
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CASTOR BEANS.
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PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS
SAN FRANCISCO,
ARE PREPARED TO
FURNISH SEED and CONTRACT for next year' crop of Flax Seed and Castor Beans at rates that, with proper cultivation on suitable land, will make them among the most profitable crops grown. For further particulars, address
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Insure Only in a Company that Pays Lapsed Policies.
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The Following Policies were Paid Under the Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture Law, at the San Francisco Agency,
BY THE
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
OF BOSTON.
READ AND CONSIDER.

NAME.	PREM. OVERDUE AT TIME OF DEATH.	AMOUNT PAID.
A. C. E. Miller	Six Months	$ 5,000
J. W. Jones	Four Months	10,000
J. B. Baldwin	Three Months	1,000
D. O. Leary	Fourteen Months	3,000
G. L. Potter	Ten Days	2,500
L. G. Peel	Eleven Months	5,000
J. H. Caldon	Four Months	3,000
J. Levison	Two Months	10,000
C. W. Salter	Two Months	5,000
C. O. Stevens	One Month	5,000
D. R. Sample	Four Months	1,000
A. Sieberg	Eighteen Months	2,500
G. M. Drinkwater	Fifteen Months	5,000
W. L. Howard	Nineteen Months	5,000
J. L. Knapp	Two Months	3,000

Had the above policies been in any other than a Massachusetts Company they would have been forfeited.
—o—
Assets, January 1, 1873, $11,178,747 61
Losses paid during the year 1872 ..... 737,554 00
Dividends paid during the year 1872..... 475,000 00
Income for the year 1872. 3,364,282 00
—o—
WALLACE EVERSON,
General Agent for Pacific Coast.
OFFICE—N. E. Cor. California & Sansome Sts.
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JOSEPH MIDDLEMISS, City Agent. aprl

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Standard Theological, Sunday-school, Temperance and Miscellaneous Literature, of Leading Houses, and Stationery, at Depository. P. O. Box 2.537.

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DR. BEERS'
PATENT
GOLD CROWNS
For Covering Broken or Decayed Teeth.

1 2 3 4
Figures 1 and 2 showing teeth broken down by decay, and figures 3 and 4 represent them with crown cemented in place, as restored by the new process

While it is the province of the skillful operator to save and not destroy, yet he is often called to extract the roots of a once fine molar, or other organs of mastication, that have been so broken down by decay, or whose walls are so fragile as to be beyond the the reach of all former modes of restoration; in such cases, especially, this invention must be hailed with delight, for if skillfully applied, restores them again to usefulness and beauty.
These Caps or Crowns are made of 20-carat gold, highly finished, of assorted sizes, and in shape, exact representations of the natural teeth.
The Crown part is lined with a hard, white enamel, to prevent wear.
They require to be very closely fitted to the margin of the gum and around the neck of the remaining portion of the broken tooth, that when cemented in position there can be no possible entry of air or moisture to cause further decay. Preparatory to setting them, the skillful operator will perceive the absolute necessity of restoring the roots of the tooth operated upon to a healthy state, removing every particle of the carious portion, cleansing the nerve channels, filling fangs, etc., as he would to build up the crown of a dead tooth in the ordinary manner. Having fulfilled these conditions, one or more gold screws, (inserted in the root) may be required for anchors. The cap is then filled with a white cement and placed in position, where in a few minutes it becomes firm, and the tooth as useful as before broken.
This improvement has been thoroughly tested by the inventor during the past few years, and among the many advantages claimed over the old process of building up with gold foil may be enumerated
First—The patient is saved the pain and loss of many teeth hitherto considered past recovery.
Second—A great saving of time and labor to the operator.
Third—Durability, perfect cleanliness and original usefulness for masticating purposes. jan30
☞ NOTE.—The Dental Profession supplied with the CROWNS by applying to the patentee.
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A Machine so Simple
THAT A CHILD
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This Machine combines all the points of excellence of the older Machines, and for beauty and elegance of finish, it is unsurpassed. It uses a SHUTTLE, a STRAIGHT NEEDLE and TWO THREADS; MAKES THE LOCK STITCH (alike on both sides.)
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☞ Call and see it, or send for a circular and samples.
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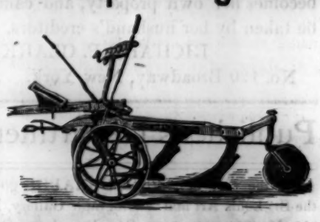
We continue to sell that Household Gem, the
Home Shuttle Sewing Machine
PRICE, $45.
feb7 74

The Napa Gang Plow.



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LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, it being a centre draft;
A CASTOR WHEEL IN THE REAR, which makes it to turn in a space sufficient to accommodate its length It has
A FALLING POLE, and can, by sliding, be adjusted to the driver's weight, and removes all pressure from the horses' necks.
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Call and see them. Send for Circular.
feb20

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.....AND.....
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
☞ 308 & 310 ☜
California St., San Francisco.
☞ ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. ☜
my8'74

Insurance Department.

THE WIDOW'S STORY.

—o—

To the Editor of The Pacific:—In my experience as a Life Insurance agent, I have been surprised by the superstitious prejudice against Life Insurance which has been expressed to me by some married women.

A few days since, while returning from church with my wife, we met a young widow, who is a family friend of long standing, and we naturally conversed with her in regard to her recent affliction. She said to my wife, "O Mrs Clark, when I look back I see what a fool I was when my husband came home one evening and told me that he thought of procuring an insurance on his life, for five thousand dollars, for my benefit; that the physician had examined him, and that the policy would be made in a day or two! I was inexperienced then, and imagined that he was going to die, and that he was aware of it, or why should he insure his life? My anxiety and nervous excitement increased to such an extent, that he finally said, that since it worried me so much, he would not be insured. Not long after this, on one of his business trips to the West, he took a severe cold, which developed into the disease of which he died. He had carefully saved one thousand dollars, to be invested in a little homestead, but it was nearly all spent during his sickness, leaving barely enough for the funeral expenses; and here I am now thrown back on my father's hands, with my child, and without a dollar of my own. My father has been unfortunate in business, and cannot afford to have us here. If I had the amount of that Life Insurance, which I should have had if I had not been so foolish, I and my child would be comfortably provided for."

This is but one of a thousand similar cases which are known to Life Insurance companies I have frequently found, in my experience as an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, that wives will not permit their husbands to be insured, even when they have nothing laid up for the future. I can recall two instances at least, during the last year, in which gentlemen said to me that they desired an insurance, that they appreciated the value and the necessity of it, but they were dissuaded from carrying out their intentions by the persistent objections of their wives. With one of these wives I had a frank conversation on the subject, and after answering her objections in detail, I was met at last by this declaration, "Well, I shall die before my husband, and so what is the use of it?" I know a young woman whose husband died suddenly, who was saved from absolute want by his wise forethought in securing an insurance on his life of five thousand dollars. With this money she went into the country and established herself comfortably, with her little child, and has ever since blessed the day when a provision was made by Life Insurance for her relief. Wives should look at this subject in a practical, business-like manner, and should encourage their husbands to go at once and get their lives insured. Our laws are in favor of it, for they provide that a Life Insurance made for the benefit of a wife, becomes her own property, and cannot be taken by her husband's creditors.

RICHARD P. CLARK.

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

Publisher's Department

For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to the St. Louis Art and Photograph Gallery, No. 315 Montgomery street, San Francisco—Open on Sunday from nine o'clock till five.

For the very best PHOTOGRAPH PAINTING go to EMILY R. EASTMAN, at 426 Kearny street. jan30

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.* GPRmy8 74eow

To residents in Oakland and its vicinity, attention is invited to the advertisement of William Helmer (successor to Gurnett Bros.), Undertaker, 914 Broadway, Oakland; in his line our friends will find a first-class stock, which, with moderate charges and polite attention, merits the public support.

Woodward's Gardens have every week some new and wonderful attractions; the aquarium with its Fish-Man, the Laughing Hyena, African Lioness, an immense Rattlesnake, etc., are only a few of the many attractions with which Woodward delights to please his visitors. For families resident, as well as for visitors to this city, Woodward's Gardens is certainly the most derightful place of resort in San Francisco.

We have received the first number of the *Real Estate Circular and Price List* published by Page & Jordan, our enterprising Oakland friends, who have an extensive line of properties, improved and an extensive line of properties, improved and vacant, for sale at a range of prices which makes them a tempting bait to persons of even limited means. Our urbane and courteous friends are always prepared to show every attention to visitors in search of investments "across the Bay."

Dentistry in 1873.—The question is often asked, Is it necessary that such exorbitant charges should be made to ensure good dental operations? We answer, unhesitatingly, No! When times were prosperous and money plenty people did not mind about high prices for dentistry, provided they obtained good work. But in these close times the case is altered. Dr. J. R. Porter, at his elegant office, No. 22 Montgomery street, oppcsite the Lick House entrance, is doing the very best of all kinds of Dental Work at New York prices. Beautiful and durable gold fillings inserted for $2.00 and upwards; larger and more complicated ones, as well as cheap fillings inserted ,correspondingly low. All operatoins warranted, and perfect satisfactoin guaranteed.

The March of Refinement.—As the world advances in knowledge and refinement, and human ideas become educated in conformity with the present conceptions of the soul, the worship, ers of art in every bona fide department must largely increase in numbers. It is manifestly in consequence of this progress of true knowledge that photography is now so universally patronized. So far as this city is concerned, however, no truth is more patent than that G. D. Morse the enterprising proprietor of the Palace of Art, 417 Montgomery street, has done more to elevate and popularize photography, than any one on the Pacific Coast. By employing the most accomplished artists, and utilizing appliances which greatly enhance the beauty of portraits, he has brought the photographic art to a higher excellence than its first most sanguine admirers ever dared to hope. But in addition to being a thorough master of his business he always pleases his patrons, with whom he is deservedly a great favorite.

Wendell Phillips is one of the most brilliant men of our day, and his great lecture on "The Lost Arts" is perhaps the most finished production of his genius. We are astonished at the superiority of the ancients to ourselves in many respects, but in many others moderns have the advantage. The ancients could preserve the dead, but this age excels all others in the art of preserving life-like portraits of the living. If the photograph parlors of Houseworth, No. 12 Montgomery St., opposite Lick House, could have been dropped down in Rome or Athens in the palmy days of their civilization, it would have astonished the natives. For that matter, it is a wonder at the present day how such mavel ous perfection can be attained. Houseworth's photographs have obtained a world-wide reputation ever since they received the first Medals at *Paris Exposition of* 1867 and at the *Vienna Exposition of* 1873. Houseworth's celebrated Yosemite Art Gallery and salesroom are connected with the photographic parlors, and the whole place is worth a visit. Catalogues of California Views, we learn, will be furnished upon application.

Incidental Advantages of Enterprise.

A striking illustration of the commercial value of wide-awake citizens like Charles R. Peters, to a city, is to be found in the result upon Dupont Street property, already produced by his market improvement Land was entirely dead in that vicinity before this enterprise was started—in fact, the street from Market to California has been given up to disreputable persons, and thence to Jackson the Chinese swarm and fester like maggots in an old cheese. But already new life has been imparted to real estate in the vicinity, and a sale been made at $500 per foot front. The ultimate effect will no doubt be, to clear the street, and open it up to business.

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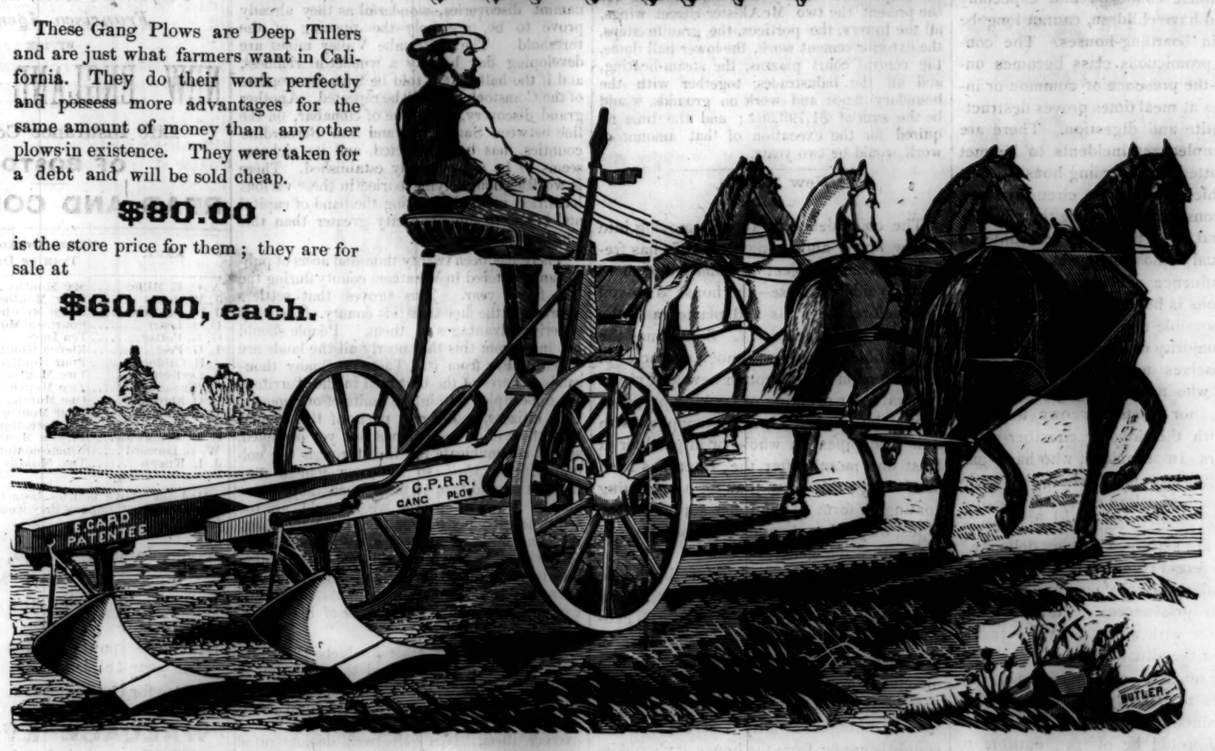

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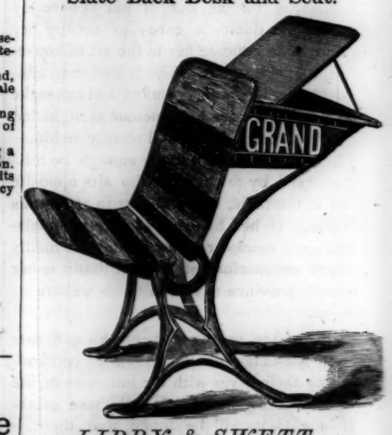

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